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FURTHER MATERIALS ON MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S VISIT

Comparison of Zhivkov Toast

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 25 October carries on page 2 the toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov at an official dinner on 24 October at the Boyana residence in Sofia in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The RABOTNICHESKO DELO report has been compared with the Sofia Domestic Service Bulgarian version published in the 25 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 7, providing the following additions:

Page C 7, paragraph three, line two reads in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...and with joy. Your friendly visit is a moving manifestation of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The talks we.... (supplying indistinct words)

Same page, paragraph four, line two, RABOTNICHESKO DELO reads: ...range of questions. However, I will point out the most important features, which in my opinion, are our unity of thought and our common approaches. Your short stay in Bulgaria is exceptionally useful.

The thoughts, the will, and energies of the Bulgarian Communists and of all working people are focused on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, the National BCP Conference, and the 1985 February plenum. We are preparing for the successful implementation of the 13th BCP Congress.

We are aware of the fact that the goals which we have assigned ourselves are great and complicated. The mastering of the highest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the intensification of the national economy, the perfection of the management system, the political system, and the style and methods of work in all sectors are tasks that we will accomplish in a new way, competently and in a businesslike spirit.

Nevertheless, we have... (rephrasing and reparagraphing passage, clearing indistinct words and queried words and passages.)

More on Departure Remarks

AU281556 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondents Goran Gotev and Dimitur Gornenshi on statements by Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov to Bulgarian television political observer Petur Kozhukharov in Sofia on 25 October]

[Excerpts] There are events that brighten our days in a way that makes them unforgettable and an inseparable part of our lives, events that enter the treasury of our people's life chronicles, the annals of our national history. One of these bright moments celebrated by our people and country in these recent October days was the moving visit of our dear guest from the great Soviet country Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who paid his first, friendly visit to the fraternal socialist state at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On his departure, before proceeding to the aircraft, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev shook hands with many citizens, who wished the first Soviet leader new achievements for the Soviet brothers and new victories in the peaceful cause of the Soviet state.

This time again protocol was happily "contravened". Petur Kozhukharov, political observer of Bulgarian television, asked the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to make a statement on the main conclusions drawn from his friendly visit to socialist Bulgaria.

Here is his answer:

The most important conclusion I have drawn from my friendly visit to socialist fraternal Bulgaria, following the numerous important and cordial talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders, after my meetings with Sofia's working people, is the fact that our great common cause -- Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, whose roots go back to ancient history -- is developing and strengthening. This is our greatest and most valuable asset. To make this tree of friendship further prosper and grow, we must constantly care for it so to have it produce results.

The CPSU, and the BCP, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated during our talks, will do everything in their power to intensify Soviet-Bulgarian fiendship in the interests of our two countries. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria also represents a significant and important factor for the consolidation of the socialist community, for international cooperation, for strengthening the positions of the forces of peace. This is why I am leaving Bulgaria with very good feelings.

The visit has ended. Everything we have accomplished during this visit, however, is only a beginning that must be continued.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express once more my gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people for their hospitality and the fraternal feelings they have manifested toward us these recent days, as well as to wish Bulgaria further prosperity and the fraternal Bulgarian people happiness and well-being.

The same question was addressed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who answered, as follows, smiling:

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and the profound satisfaction of our party and state leadership, as well as the gratitude and satisfaction of our people at the fact that Comrade Gorbachev accepted the invitation addressed to him to pay a friendly visit to the People 's Republic of Bulgaria and stayed at least for 1 day.

You understand the significance of the fact that Comrade Gorbachev, in his function of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee paid his first, friendly visit to Bulgaria. I think, that you, comrade journalists, will agree with me on the following: This is a fully law-governed fact, and it is law-governed, because it stems from the pure, fraternal relations between our two countries, from our friendship, which is sacred, which goes far back into the ancient past, and will continue throughout the centuries.

The visit paid by Comrade Gorbachev has given a new impetus to the further cohesion between us on the basis of common goals and tasks we are coping with in the domestic affairs sector, as well as in the present-day international situation. There is even more: The atmosphere of sincerity, warmth, and fraternity which marked Comrade Gorbachev's visit to our country, the talks and negotiations we held with him justify my belief that we are capable of raising and we certainly will raise our Bulgarian-Soviet and Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and comradeship to a higher stage of development, to a qualitatively new level.

I wish Comrade Gorbachev a happy return to his motherland and I wish him new successes in his noble work, involving great responsibility, for the sake of the upsurge of the fraternal Soviet Union, for the sake of peace, socialism and communism.

Mikhail Gorbachev added: We will proceed together!

BCP Daily Editorial

AU290817 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Editorial on visit to Bulgaria of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "We Will March Together!"]

[Text] The people of Bulgaria have lived through these days filled with the joy and excitement of a great and memorable event in our life. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the leader of the Leninist Communist Party, was paying his first visit to a socialist country as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Communists and all the Bulgarian people take pride in this unforgettable manifestation of esteem for socialist Bulgaria's contribution toward the confirmation of the new orders deepening Bulgarian-Soviet brotherhood as a mighty force for our overall progress in all fields, and toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in defending the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was the high point of a week in the year that has been packed with political events, when Sofia was the hospitable host to the regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, and was the city in which the first leaders of the seven allied socialist states set their signatures on the final document, the declaration "Concerning Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Positive Turning Point in the Situation in Europe and the World."

When looked at officially, the friendly visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee lasted 2 days, but the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet relations have never been encompassed by diplomatic rules. It may also be remarked with full justification that the visit of the first Soviet leader began as soon as he set foot on Bulgarian soil.

For 5 unforgettable days Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was surrounded with the love and deep respect of the party and the people as an envoy of Lenin's all-conquering party and the great Soviet people, to whom we are bound in eternal and unbreakable friendship. We believe that on the streets and in the squares, where he met and talked to citizens of the capital, among the workers, designers, and engineers of the "ZMM" scientific-production combine, and at his meetings with members of our party and state leadership, our dear Soviet guest has felt how sacredly the Bulgarian people cherish the closeness with their socialist brothers and how highly they value the irreplaceable support of Soviet people in the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

The most notable moment in this visit was the meeting of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, with Milhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was held in an atmosphere of traditional fraternal friendship, and it once again confirmed the truth, tried and tested in real life, that the core of Bulgarian-Soviet relations is the fighting alliance between the BCP and CPSU, and their political and ideological unity based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We note with satisfaction the two leaders' viewpoints that cooperation between the BCP and CPSU, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, is all-embracing and truly fraternal in nature and is developing dynamically and fruitfully in the interest and for the good of our peoples, and for strengthening the material and spiritual might of the countries of the socialist community.

We take joy in the memorable words of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev that "The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are bound by historical ties of brotherhood between our peoples, formed in the common liberation and revolutionary struggle, on the road of socialist construction that we have traveled side by side, and in our common communist future."

Both now in Sofia and in Moscow, during the friendly visit of our first party and state leader in June this year, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed deep satisfaction with the ascending development of Bulgarian-Soviet economic cooperation and its role for further advance of the two countries' national economies. Once again particular attention was devoted to accelerating the exploitation of scientific-technological achievements, to maximum utilization of the manufacturing capacities and internal resources of our countries, as well as to the advantages of the international socialist division of labor on the basis of coordination of economic policies and jointly drawing up a strategy for further deepening economic ties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

Communists and all workers in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union stand before two historic events: the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Both countries are in the midst of an exceptional political and labor upsurge to meet the highest party forums in a worthy manner. The vast efforts our parties are putting into raising the efficiency of and intensifying the economy through broad and purposeful reequipment of the manufacturing industry and introduction of new advanced technologies, have just one aim: to increase our countries' economic might, to create new conditions for a continuous rise in national prosperity. This is because socialism has no aim or meaning but achieving the welfare and happiness of its peoples.

Peace for all peoples, peace on the continent and throughout the world -- this is the loftiest aim of the program adopted in Sofia for united and agreed acts of foreign policy by the allied states and for new constructive initiatives in the international arena.

And if it is necessary to describe in a few words the importance of the meetings and conversations between our two first leaders, so fruitful for our future development, we will use the words which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev used when saying goodbye to Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

"We will march together!"

Moscow Coverage

For Moscow coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25, 28, and 29 October issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PACT MEETING POINTS TO 'RESCUE OF ALL MANKIND'

AU290933 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Historical Decisions for Universal Human Salvation"]

[Text] In the spirit of friendship and comradely cooperation, the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee adopted historical decisions in Sofia.

In full unanimity of views on the basic problems of European and world policy which they discussed, the allied states pointed out a path which can rescue the world from the path to nuclear didaster. This path is unique and only this path leads to the rescue of all mankind. In order to proceed along this path, the states belonging to the two opposed military political blocks and their leaderships must become aware of the truth that has never been a subject of doubt among sensible people: Under the circumstances of the contemporary existing potential of thermonuclear annihilation, neither the security of Europe, nor the security of the world can be acheived through military tools or strength. A reliable peace can be acheived only by a trend toward detente and disarmament, toward the consolidation of mutual confidence and through the development of international cooperation. This categorical conclusion drawn in the declaration of the seven allied states will undoubtedly serve as a basis for expanding purposeful, consistent actions of all peace-loving forces in the purpose of achieving these universal human goals.

In response to the question as to what the Sofia document proposes to do to immediately stop the mechanism of nuclear explosions, we can answer with simply one word, namely: freeze. That means freeze the existing nuclear potential, freeze the deployment of new carriers of nuclear destruction on earth and in space, freeze military budgets, and freeze the production and testing of new mass destruction weapons -- nuclear and conventional ones alike. Never before has such a lucid program been submitted for the rescue from thermonuclear horrors, never before has a program been so close to the hearts of every inhabitant of our planet. At a time of fierce political rhetoric and of even more violent, superpower demagogy, when our ideological enemies are filling the air with wailing about "human rights, "but are ready to send at least two thirds of contemporary mankind to their deaths, the truths contained in the Sofia declaration are expressed in the logical language of political realism with a concern for well-being of mankind.

The joint initiatives and actions of the two greatest states -- the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- should above all be the source of all efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat and to achieve a positive turn for the better in the situation in Europe and throughout the world. These initiatives and actions can be agreed upon only through negotiations at different levels and at various bilateral and multilateral forums, at which the principle of equality and equal security should remain the prevailing and determining one. In addition to this, the statement that the Warsaw Pact states do not strive for military superiority, but will never, under any circumstances, tolerate any military superiority over them and will not permit their peoples' security to be jeopardized, is not subject to doubt. In coordination with the awareness of the impossibility of reaching military solutions, consideration of this statement can and must be subject to a total reduction of the intensity of military confrontation between the two military-political blocks in Europe and throughout the world. An important, additional element for the adoption of realistic and effective solutions to the advantage of peace is the awareness of the inviolability of contemporary territorial-political realities. The postwar borders of our continent are inviolable and any attempts directly or indirectly to affect them means to undermine the foundations of a peaceful organization in Europe and to threaten universal peace.

There is no doubt that, if the other side would adopt a serious attitude to these requirements of primary importance, in conncetion with any bilateral, or multilateral dialogue, a solid and reliable platform for effective talks on all questions of peace, security, and international cooperation would be created.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states was held on the eve of the forthcoming and exceptionally important summit meeting between the leaders of the two greatest states in the world -- Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The unanimous support which the participants in the high forum of the Warsaw Pact organization expressed for the vast program of peaceful proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and to the additional, constructive peace initiatives adopted in Sofia can have only one meaning. The first leader of the CPSU will come to Geneva with the unanimous support of the Warsaw Pact and with the support which our fraternal peoples are rendering to the great peacemaking cause of the Soviet Union. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, became the exponent of our hopes and aspirations, when he declared:

"As representatives of the Warsaw Pact organization states, we are firmly convinced that Comrade Gorbachev will do everything within his power to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. We wish him success in his highly responsible and noble mission."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will go to the meeting with the American head of state with the peaceful Sofia charter, a charter unprecedented in history. Throughout the whole postwar history of the world, there has been no other political document that contains so many radical and efficent proposals and measures for preventing military threats and for the peaceful development of the world.

The Soviet Union has already made a one-sided contribution to the success of the Geneva meeting by adopting a series of independent actions of goodwill of tremendous international impact: the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, the elimination of those Soviet "SS-20" missiles from standby alert, which had been additionally deployed in the European part of the USSR in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as well as the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Now the Warsaw Pact states are proposing to the Soviet Union and to the United States to stop all work in connection with producing, testing, and deploying offensive space weapons, including antisatellite means.

-- They propose a freeze on the present numbers of already existing nuclear weapons, by optimally restricting their modernization and by at the same time stopping the production, testing, and deployment of new types and varieties of such weapons.

-- They propose to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

-- They propose to stop any nuclear explosions.

-- They propose that a mutual obligation should be adopted to refrain from the deployment of any nuclear weapons on the territoy of states, where there are no such weapons, and not to increase the stockpile of nuclear weapons, as well as not to substitute new ones for them in countries where such weapons have already been deployed.

-- They propose to adopt the mutual obligation not to create or produce new varieties of conventional weapons, compatible in their destructive capabilities to mass-destruction weapons.

-- They propose a freeze on the number of their Armed Forces, including those troops which are situated beyong the national border, to the level of 1 January 1986.

-- They propose the adoption of an obligation for mutual non-increase of military budgets during the forthcoming financial year.

The appeal to stop the arms race is the most urgent political request of our time. It is more than obvious that the Sofia declaration proposed to mankind the most specific and the most efficient program, for a prompt halt of the arms race, both in the sector of space and of conventional weapons owned by the United States and the USSR.

It is the custom to say in such cases: Now it's the other side's turn. Now it fully depends on the other side as to whether the impressive show of realism and of goodwill, demonstrated by the world of socialism, will be answered with the same amount of realism and goodwill.

The day before yesterday, at a meeting with Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, the UK prime minister, urged the U.S. President to explain more clearly and more convincingly the American concept on disarmament questions, thus sharing the impression of that participants in the commonwealth conference held in the Bahamas that they are not acquainted with Washington's proposals on the reduction of the arms race.

We can hardly blame the state leaders of independent and sovereign states for not being acquainted with American initiatives. One can only be acquainted with something that is real and existing. Such real American initiatives, truly leading to a halt in the fateful arms race, to prevent universal human suicide, do not exist in reality. The success of Mikhail Gorbachev, which the British prime minister mentioned, is due not to propaganda campaigns, but to a deeply meaningful and constructive peace program which the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have adopted as the basic essence and goal of their foreign policy.

It depends on the unity of action and cohesion of the peoples of the allied states, it depends on their alliance with the peace-loving and progressive world forces, it depends on the general progress of mankind along the path mapped out in Sofia, whether the end of the battle will be successful. This is a battle for universal human salvation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words will remain memorable:

"Peace or war, there is no third alternative. The vital interests of mankind as a whole, regardless of races and nations, views, and religious beliefs, command that we should join together and rally under the banner of peace."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME WEIGHS REAGAN UN SPEECH

AU281639 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 27 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Nikolay Konakchiev: "Event of the Week -- Anxiety About Hope"]

[Text] In today's anxious world one can wait for years for the spark of hope. In the declaration "Concerning the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Positive Turning Point in the Situation in Europe and the World," adopted in Sofia, progressive right-thinking people of all continents saw not merely a spark but a veritable torch of hope for overcoming the military nightmare of nuclear catastrophe. This is a tradition of many years' duration, for the documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states have always constituted such a torch, lighting the way for decisive actions to preserve and strengthen peace.

This year the peace program for Sofia almost exactly coincided in time with the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Charter, in which, let us remember, an obligation is placed on peoples by this organization to deliver future generations from the calamities of war.

There is no shadow of doubt that by the decisive radical measures proposed in the declaration, by the new approach to unravelling the complex tangle of problems of the modern world, the countries of the fraternal community have set a worthy example of a policy fully conforming to the letter and the spirit of the UN Charter. Only 1 day after the adoption of the Sofia Declaration, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated at the anniversary meeting of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly: "Our planet is burdened today with troubles and anxieties, but the heaviest burden placed on mankind's shoulders is the arms race, which is inexorably bringing mankind closer to the edge of the abyss.... In contrast to the 'star wars' concept, the Soviet Union proposes the concept of 'star peace' and of a lasting peace on earth."

It is well known whose name is linked with the "star wars" concept. Hardly any speech the U.S. President has made during the last 2 years or so has been awaited with such interest as the one he delivered at the UN on 24 October. It was awaited with interest because through it the world hoped to be told the position of the United States with regard to a whole complex of proposals of the Soviet Union for taking real steps toward a limitation of the arms race, proposals which have either been systematically passed over in silence or "carefully studied" in excessive detail for excessively long periods.

A further point is that the U.S. President also had the opportunity to give a statement on the translation of the Sofia Declaration which (we hope) had just been received. Given good will, Washington should have had something to say to a mankind hoping for a positive turning point. This speech should also have been one of the most precise indications of U.S. the approach to the Soviet-American summit meeting due to take place in Geneva within less than a month.

Mankind got a clearer view of the American position. Basing his position "firmly" on Washington's space fantasy, the U.S. President used the UN platform to hint that at his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev in Geneva he will try to shift the problems of disarmament from the center of attention and direct the talks mainly toward regional conflicts, human rights, and so on -- a strange approach to the problems of the world today from one of the UN founder-states. Star wars cannot bring peace to the earth.

In his 24 October letter to Javier Peres de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote: "The main task set in the UN Charter is still not solved -- no guarantees have been created for lasting peace. Today, more than ever, states and peoples must use their efforts to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind.... The United Nations owes its birth to the victory of freedom-loving peoples over fascism and militarism. We may add that the UN is fulfilling its purpose by its determined opposition to the recidivist actions of militarism which are manifesting themselves in the most varied forms ever seen during the UN's 40 years of existence, recidivist acts which include those in the form of "star wars" plans or of attempts to represent them as a step toward peace.

ZHIVKOV'S MESSAGE TO UN ON 40TH ANNIVERSAY

AU251143 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 85 p 3

["Message of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Secretary General, please accept the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and personally in my own name on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

Formed immediately following the historic victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism, the United Nations expressed in material form the readiness and determination of the peoples to deliver future generations from the calamities of war and to live in peace and harmony with one another.

Today, 4 decades after the foundation of the United Nations, we note with satisfaction the constructive efforts and contribution of the world organization towards the realization of these noble, highly humane goals. The United Nations has proven its vitality: It is successfully fulfilling the role of an international instrument for the preservation and strengthening of peace and security, for the elimination of racism, race discrimination, and apartheid, and for promoting and developing mutually beneficial cooperation between states in the solving of such global problems of mankind as the reconstruction of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. It has also aided in overcoming poverty and famine, protecting the environment, and so on. The United Nations has established itself as a forum for multilateral talks, permanent contacts, and exchange of views for the preparation and adoption of important international documents.

The State Council, government and citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are convinced that the United Nations possesses still greater potential for positively influencing the development of international life.

The risk of nuclear disaster that has been hanging over the planet in recent years makes it more necessary than ever before for all states to undertake joint and effective actions to check the arms race, to resolve situations of conflict in a peaceful manner, and to restore and strengthen trust and understanding between peoples. A sound basis for this is provided by the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations, most importantly in the field of disarmament. The application of these decisions and resolutions would create reliable guarantees for peace and security in the world.

This year our people will also mark the 30th anniversary of the acceptance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria into membership of the United Nations. Our country has always striven most actively to assist in implementing the aims and principles embodied in the UN Charter and to make its contribution to positively solving urgent problems in different parts of the world. The participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the activities of the United Nations is in complete accordance with Bulgaria's consistent and constructive foreign policy, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and constructive foreign policy, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders and aimed at strengthening peace and security, and developing peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Allow me to assure you, Mr Secretary General, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to assist in the future in raising the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, and to contribute in a constructive spirit to the successful fulfillment of the responsible tasks facing the United Nations.

PEYCHEV PRESSURES, TESTIFIES AGAINST ANTONOV

AU271845 Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- The anti-Bulgarian provocation, started in connection with the attempt on the pope's life, bears all the handicaps of slander. This is the reason why the slanders related to this great provocation cannot be proved.

Not a single even most elementary proof has been found of a Bulgarian complicity either by Magistrate Ilario Martella's preliminary investigation or by the prosecutor's diligent efforts at the trial in Rome.

This has forced the creators of the so-called "Bulgarian connection", and Dr. Martella and Prosecutor Marini, to look for other witnesses or as a defence lawyer called them for "little Agcas".

Naturally, best suited for this purpose are the Turkish terrorists and criminals of the "Gray Wolves" pack, over whom is looming the sword of Damocles of the justice of Turkey, the FRG and other Western states.

The testimony given by Yalcin Ozbey, terrorist and criminal, has been found to be information given to him by star slanderer Mehmet Ali Agca over the phone.

The other witness Abdullah Catli, prominent "Gray Wolves" terrorist, has meanwhile exposed the mechanism of the recruitment of witnesses through large rewards offered by Western secret services.

Among these witnesses, who have by now been totally discredited in the eyes of the court and the world public, there has appeared a second type of perjurers coming from the emigrant circles, whose credibility is just as small as that of the former group, because they have been totally dependent upon the Western secret services. Velichko Peychev, a former Bulgarian citizen who has sold himself to the C.I.A. a long time ago, is one of the most prominent representatives of this group. His brief biography demonstrates in the best possible way why he has been chosen as a witness. Being the son of a highly placed fascist police officer in Bulgaria, he served as a C.I.A. agent for many years. Even before seeking shelter with his Western masters, he had been feeding the C.I.A. regularly with classified information and had received large sums of money in return.

In recent years, Peychev's main profession has been the slandering of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people on the waves of Radio "Free Europe."

Velichko Peychev has also been used to exert pressure upon Sergey Antonov. Upon meeting Antonov at a confrontation, he had told the latter that he would die in the cells of the Italian prisons if he did not make the "desired confessions'.

What can renegade Velichko Peychev say in his testimony, except slanders in an attempt to save Magistrate Ilario Martella's discredited investigation?

Presenting himself as a person close to Sergey Antonov's family, Peychev claims that he is convinced by assumption that Antonov's appointment in Rome is connected with the Bulgarian secret services. This is a fabrication that can be said of any employee of a foreign country, no matter from which country she or he comes from.

One cannot avoid noting here the special treatment given to Velichko Peychev as a witness. He has often stayed in Rome for long periods of time while covering the trial for Radio "Free Europe". His interrogation, however, will not be held in Rome before the court and the journalists, but will be carried out on the court's orders in Munich. Thus a perjurer's lack of credibility can be hidden. Peychev will not be compelled to answer the defence's questons and will be free to fabricate his slanders.

Witnesses of the type of Velichko Peychev, who is employed in propaganda terrorism against our country, are no credit to the prosecution, as are not the terrorist and criminals on whom the prosecution relies so much.

ZHIVKOV GREETS TURKEY'S EVREN ON HOLIDAY

AU281955 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Gen. Kenan Evren, president of Turkey, on the occasion of Turkey's national holiday. He expresses his wishes for the wellbeing of the Turkish people.

CPCZ CONTROL COMMITTEE GROUP ARRIVES IN SOFIA

LD290323 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Delegation headed by its chairman, Jaroslav Hajn, arrived in the capital of Bulgaria today. It was met by Stojan Karadzhov, chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP Central Committee.

The topic of the talks which have opened is the exchange of experiences of the present activity of the control and auditing organs prior to the preparation of the congresses of the two fraternal parties.

TALKS HELD 28 OCT WITH POLISH TU DELEGATION

AU281129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Talks were held in Sofia between the delegation of the Polish Trade Union Accord, which is visiting our country, under the leadership of Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish Trade Union Accord, and a Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council.

The two delegation leaders briefed each other in detail on the socioeconomic development of their two countries, on the role and chief tasks of the leading centers of trade unions at the present stage of development. The ascending development and fruitful cooperation between working people and trade unions in both countries was pointed out and the future prospects of intensifying trade union relations between the two countries were mapped out during the meeting.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION ENDS

AU262229 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Russe, October 26 (BTA) -- The co-chairmen of the joint government Bulgaria-Romanian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Ion Totu, candidate-member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, had a meeting on the 25th and 26th this month.

They considered the implementation of the tasks following from the long term programme for development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, as well as from the agreements between the party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu.

Both sides concluded that the economic contacts continue to develop dynamically. The trade between the two countries during the present five year period is expected to exceed by 50 per cent the barter in the preceding five year period.

A sitting for coordination of the national economy plans of the two countries for the period 1986-1990 took place along with the meeting.

The specialization and cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of transport engineering construction, metal processing machines, hydraulics, automatics, computer engineering, metallurgy, chemistry and other branches of national economy, were discussed in detail.

The meeting passed in friendly and constructive atmosphere.

MOROCCAN AGRARIAN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

AU281953 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agrarian Reform of Morocco, headed by its chief secretary, Mr. Ahmed Alaoui is currently on a visit to Bulgaria. A cooperation protocol was signed with the Ministry of the Forests and the Forest Industry of Bulgaria. Bulgarian technical aid will be used to plant forests in Morocco.

ZHIVKOV SEES PLOVDIV SCI-TECH APPLICATIONS

AU282002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] In Plovdiv Okrug more and more top achievements of scientific-technological thought are turning into modern vanguard technologies and applications in our economy. With the active participation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, specialized scientific-production links with strategic trends for scientific-technological progress have been created. In order to acquaint himself with these achievements, Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Plovdiv today, accompanied by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Ognyan Doynov, and Stoyan Markov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the scientific-production enterprise for scientific instrument-making and the central laboratory for the automation of scientific instrument-making. He acquainted himself with the activities of the collectives, which are designing apparatuses and systems for the automation of scientific experiments, including the field of high-energy physics. At the scientific-production enterprise Complex Automation of Assembly he was shown technological modules that had been designed, industrial manipulators, and flexible automated manufacturing systems. Our state leader was cordially welcomed everywhere by the workers collectives. He had informed conversations with engineers, designers, and workers.

Later Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a meeting with members of the Bureau of the BCP Okrug Committee. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the problems which the okrug is solving in connection with the new state of the social-economic development of the country. Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a high assessment of the Plovdiv Okrug party organization and spoke on certain matters concerning the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress and the further socioeconomic development of the country, devoting special attention to the introduction of advanced technologies of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution and the study of their law-governed principles. The speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was listened to with great interest and attention.

Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the attention which he had given to the problems relating to the development of Plovdiv Okrug and assured him that the Plovdiv Communists and all the citizens of the okrug will devote all their powers to the fulfillment of the tasks set.

ECONOMY MUST REFLECT SCI-TECH REVOLUTION

AU271822 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Scientific-Technological Revolution -- Basis of Our Development!" -- uppercase passages published in large print; underlined passages published in spaced print]

[Text] THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IS ACCELERATING ITS MARCH AND CONQUERING EVER NEW AREAS OF LIFE. ITS MIRACLES ARE NOT ONLY EVIDENT IN THE LABORATORIES, INSTITUTES, AND ENTERPRISES, THEY HAVE BECOME A DAILY COMPANION OF MODERN MAN AND HAVE DEEPLY PENETRATED HIS EVERYDAY LIFE, EDUCATION, AND SERVICES. THEREFORE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION HAVE AN EVER DEEPER EFFECT AND STRONGLY INFLUENCE THE WORLD'S SOCIOECONOMIC PROCESSES. HOWEVER, IF IN THE CAPITALIST STATES THESE ACHIEVEMENTS ARE THROWING MORE AND MORE WORKERS INTO THE STREETS, CAUSE UNEMPLOYMENT AND SERIOUS SOCIAL CONFLICTS, ENCOURAGE AND SHARPLY EXACERBATE THE ECONOMIC CRISIS, IN OUR COUNTRY THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN MEANS AND THE BASIS ON WHICH WE MUST FURTHER CONSTRUCT THE RIPE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY INSTRUCTIONS, AND IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S WELLBEING AND THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY. AS COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV STRESSED AT THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY PLENUM, "UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, TO IMPLEMENT THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION MEANS TO CONSTRUCT THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY; CONVERSELY, THE CONSTRUCTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA MEANS TO IMPLEMENT THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION."

In accordance with the discovered natural laws of our development, the BCP Central Committee adopted decisions on a new principled attitude and approach toward the scientific-technological policy in our country. At the plenum it was pointed out with extreme clarity that the development of all natural laws of modern social progress in favor of socialism depends to a large degree on the activity of the scientific-technological revolution.

Enough time has passed since this historical party forum to analyze all its basic trends and requirements and outline the means of implementing its decisions. Now the work focuses on the practical approaches toward solving the problems posed by the scientific-technological revolution and on introducing its concrete results in practice. However, it must be immediately pointed out that the pace and scope of reconstruction do not correspond at all with either the tasks or the real possibilities of the country and the cadres, or with our resources and material-technological base. Many branches and economic and scientific organizations are waiting, working on partial problems and tasks, and do not adopt comprehensive and effective measures.

NOW ONE MUST PUT IN FIRST PLACE THE TASK OF FUNDAMENTALLY RECONSTRUCTING PLANNING AND THE APPROACH TOWARD COMPOSING THE PLAN BY INCORPORATING THE BALANCE, WORKED OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS, AT THE CENTER OF ITS ESSENCE. Unfortunately, this requirement was not implemented while the plans for the next year and the Ninth 5-Year Plan period were worked out. The planning organs obviously have not deeply grasped the essence of the requirements of the February plenum, which demands a turning point in thought and action. One must not forget that in only a few months the 13th BCP Congress will adopt the strategy for our future development, and this strategy cannot be constructed over the old unstable foundation. Only on the basis of modern scientific-technological progress one can ensure real, scientifically based planning, which is what we need.

In its essence the modern scientific-technological revolution is a technological revolution.

Therefore, now the problem of the technologies becomes a key problem of our development and it is not accidental that now people speak of a technological race and even a technological struggle between different countries, or between the two basic socio-economic systems. Consequently, the problem of developing and introducing in action the new technologies is a problem of first class importance.

When we talk of the explosive development of the technologies in the modern world, we mean that they break down the frameworks on the separate branches, which lose their unique and specialized character. In the modern technologies one can observe repeating and single-type scientific and technological solutions. Their contents include common characteristics. This makes them more adaptable and creates the possibility of searching for a faster effect in many mutually connected branches and productions. Furthermore the pace of developing the modern scientific-technological revolution can be considerably accelerated through the application of technological modules in creating the new technologies, thus achieving a multiple goal-oriented effect in them.

We already have some significant achievements in creating highly effective methods of processing and producing. Let us mention again the method of casting with counter-pressure, centrifugal casting, powder metallurgy, hydraulic-plastic processing of metals, and so forth. However, can we say that we have crossed the border of separate plants, let alone branches? The broad application of these methods still remains within the borders of our good intentions and still has the character of an experimental field. Simultaneously, entire branches and economic organizations are working according to old methods. The new technologies do not enjoy this high relative share of practice which is necessary for achieving a multiple increase of labor productivity, quality which meets the world standard, and large-scale economic effectiveness. These questions are no longer a matter for separate combines, but as policy and as a comprehensive solution fall under the responsibility of economic ministries and scientific organizations.

Furthermore, in processing plastic, modern methods are also not being applied. This has had a truly detrimental effect on their utilization in the people's economy. The possibilities of the so-called light quantum-framed technologies [korpuskulyarno-fotonni teckhnologii] are also great. These are typical vanguard technologies which can be used not only in machine building and metallurgy but in agriculture, food industry, medicine, and space research. In addition, they correspond to an important modern requirement: the concentration of the efforts of highly qualified specialists and scientists from various directions and areas of specialization. According to the forecasts of world development tendencies, in the near future the scientific technologies will ensure almost two-thirds of the national product in the industrially developed states. This means that production will be saturated ever more with real scientific labor.

In our country we have already developed many highly effective technologies, which are awaiting application, dissemination, and multiplication. For this purpose it is necessary to create special organizations for transferring technologies -- a task which could not be successfully solved by the present scientific-production trusts. The first swallow has already appeared. This is the agency for transferring technology at the "Ikar" association. However, its task is first of all to disseminate technologies created in the higher educational establishments. This obviously is not enough and we must begin to quickly construct solid organizations for transferring technologies, something which would stimulate our scientific search and production. An important role in this area is assigned to all scientific organizations, from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences to the smallest scientific unit and to the bases of research and development.

The modern scientific-technological revolution also fundamentally changes the qualification requirements of cadres. The change in the character of labor poses new and exceptionally high criteria which must be satisfied not only by the specialist but by the executive cadres. As we know, we cannot boast of serious successes in this respect. Having in mind that training is a continuous process and that it is difficult to prepare cadres, one must immediately approach the overall solution of this problem so that we do not lag behind the dynamic march of the modern scientific-technological revolution.

Today we must prepare the specialist and worker of the future. If we do not do this properly today, tomorrow will be too late. Therefore it is necessary to develop a clear strategy for training specialists and executive cadres which corresponds with the scientific-technological revolution. Securing and training such instructors, who can conduct training on a high scientific level, has exceptional importance in implementing this task.

The solution of the entire complex of tasks set by the February plenum will allow production quality to be sharply increased and its functions and reliability improved. Everyone who participates in the production process must understand that improving the quality of the final product is one of the surest ways to quantitatively satisfy needs. Often just one insufficiently reliable detail can turn an expensive machine into a heap of useless iron. The same applies to durable consumer goods.

Therefore it is now necessary to introduce in production constructions, materials, and technologies to guarantee the high quality of production. The "grey stream" in industrial production has not been blocked so far, and as a result our country is suffering great losses. All this is taking place in full view of entire collectives, their leadership, and the economic trusts and ministries. Uncompromising actions, strict control, and a business-like style are needed. Everyone must realize that social development and solving the country's basic tasks depend on his work and contribution.

THE TASK OF COMPREHENSIVELY UTILIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN BULGARIA IS A PARTY TASK. It is inseparable from the task of further constructing developed socialism in our country. Furthermore, this is the key, the means of implementing the BCP program. Therefore, now party leaderships on all levels, party organizations, and every Communist must make all efforts to turn the questions of technological progress into the basis on which all other tasks can be solved. It is necessary to understand that in the future the sources of revenue for the collectives, and thus a further increase of wages and social benefits, will depend mainly on the level of scientific-technological progress and on the quality and effectiveness of the novelties introduced in production and managements. This means that the working collective must turn from being an object to being a subject of scientific-technological progress. [sentence as published]

THE IMMEDIATE TASK BEFORE THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IS TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR THE NEXT YEAR AND FOR THE ENTIRE NINTH 5-YEAR PERIOD ON A NEW QUALITATIVE BASIS. THEY MUST BE BASED ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND FORECASTS, AND AIM TOWARD THE TOP ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION. THE DELEGATES TO THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS MUST APPEAR AT THIS HIGHEST PARTY FORUM WITH WORTHY REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS TASK AND WITH CLEAR AND CONCRETE PROGRAMS FOR THE FUTURE WORK OF THE COLLECTIVES WHICH HAVE SENT THEM.

THE DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESS MUST BE PRECEDED BY ACTIONS ON THE PART OF SCIENTISTS, SPECIALISTS, AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE. MOREOVER, THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP THEIR ACTIVITY AS LEADING NUCLEI OF THE WORKING COLLECTIVES. ONLY THUS CAN WE IMPLEMENT THE PARTY ORDER: TO CONSTRUCT THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION.

REAGAN SPEECH AT UN CALLED 'UNWORTHY' OF U.S.

AU281404 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 85 p 8

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Reagan Disappointed the United Nations; From Our Washington correspondent"]

[Text] President Reagan's Thursday [24 October] statement at the UN rostrum was received with disappointment by the absolute majority of the countries of the world community. Whereas the representatives of countries with most different social systems and foreign-political orientations, including closest U.S. allies, spoke mostly in support of specific steps for averting the threat of a nuclear war and of halting feverish armament as the main problems facing mankind, the American President delivered a verbal exercise, the purpose of which was the complete opposite. As a high American government official conceded to journalists, Reagan's speech was a "planned attempt to change the general opinion in the world that the Geneva summit meeting is to be primarily oriented toward arms limitation."

President Reagan failed to reply to the Soviet proposals to halt the feverish arms race, not to allow the militarization of space, and to reduce the strategic arsenals of the two countries by 50 percent. Instead, he oriented himself toward defending the U.S. "star wars" program and toward gross attacks against the right of the people in developing countries to choose the progressive path of development. In this, he threw into the same bag both the legitimate governments of Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia, and Nicaragua, and the bandits and mercenaries kept with American dollars. He in fact demanded Soviet agreement with the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the above countries as a condition of progress in negotiations on arms reductions.

This is nothing new. Other American presidents, who refused to become reconciled to the objective social processes in the world, also unsuccessfully attempted to push through a similar policy of "linkage." The only thing which the present American President can achieve by such an approach is that he will block the road toward an agreement on the truly cardinal issue of today -- to halt feverish armament on earth and to avert the militarization of space. In fact, it is not to be excluded that this is exactly what it is all about.

Reagan's endeavor to shift arms limitations to a secondary place in Soviet-American relations has encountered immediate criticism even among the closest U.S. allies. As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote a few hours after Reagan's speech, "The Western representatives reminded him that arms limitation negotiations remain the first and foremost concern of the two countries prior to their approaching summit meeting". Reagan's meeting with the representatives of Britain, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada, which was to have provided the American President with the hallmark of allied support prior to his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, in the end backfired, as the allies insisted that the United States "not weaken arms limitations as the primary concern of the meeting," as British Prime Minister M. Thatcher expressed it. Italian Prime Minister Craxi added: There are Soviet proposals, which contain certain positive elements. Now it is essential to have counterproposals for reducing the strength of nuclear arms. FRG Chancellor Kohl, as well as Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone, also demanded from Reagan an active U.S. approach to negotiations on arms limitations with the USSR.

The American President's statement in the United States showed that, 3 weeks before the Soviet-American summit meeting, the United States is still not prepared to give a constructive reply to the Soviet peace and disarmament appeal.

At a time when, as Mikhail Gorbachev states in his letter on the 40th UN anniversary, it is essential for states and nations to exert a joint effort to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, the American President's speech to the world community was neither worthy of the significant moment, nor was it worthy of the significance of his country in the world.

SOVIET 'WEIGHTY' PROPOSALS NEED PROPER RESPONSE

LD181337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 18 Oct 85

[From the Slovak press review]

[Text] The leading article in the [Slovak] PRAVDA, entitled 'To the Point, as Always' [vecnost, znovu vecnost], highlights the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the period prior to the Geneva summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It stresses that these proposals are so far-reaching and so weighty that the West cannot simply react to them with its usual propaganda cliches. In this context, the article recalls the statement in the Soviet PRAVDA editorial that the Soviet side will not be going to the Geneva meeting with the intention of scoring propaganda points. The Soviet Union is convinced that there must be interest on both sides in ensuring its success, that the focus of the summit's attention must be indubitably the most important problem of the present day; namely, that of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth, limiting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and consolidating strategic stability. The PRAVDA article goes on to point out that relations in Europe and relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are two indivisibly connected elements in tackling the most important problem of mankind; namely, issues of life and death, of finding ways of eliminating the danger of nuclear destruction.

The Soviet Union's initiatives present a new, positive stimulus for international relations which, owing to U.S. imperialism's attempts to alter the balance of forces in its own favor, have been deteriorating for some time. These initiatives appeal to everyone's reason. They speak with particular urgency, for the only sensible course arises out of them: that of negotiating in a sincere manner, not on the basis of fantasies but on the basis of facts, and of coming to reasonable conclusions and the necessary agreements. It is primarily due to the Soviet Union's efforts that more and more people have come to understand this, have come to understand the responsibility they bear towards one another and to everyone.

PACT SUMMIT STRESSES NEED FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

LD231441 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] All the papers carry detailed information about the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The RUDE PRAVO commentary, entitled "Attention to the Main Question", is also dedicated to this topic. The paper's special correspondent, Jan Kovarik, stresses that the main question is eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace. The main area of attention at the Sofia meeting is the Soviet proposal for an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a complete ban on offensive space weapons and on a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, as well as other Soviet initiatives, which also include a proposal to discuss in the United Nations international cooperation on the peaceful use of space while excluding its militarization.

Jan Kovarik goes on to note that the countries taking part in the session denounce war, inasmuch as the first prerequisite for building a new society is to strengthen and preserve peace. The historical argument between socialism and capitalism must not be solved by force. The socialist countries sent the NATO states a message saying there is need to rise above surface arguments, to assess the situation, and to denounce the stereotypes of cold war. New facts in the military and political sphere call for a new, brave look. The Warsaw Pact states are ready to talk about this. The point of departure is that the complicated nature of the world and its problems demand an active approach to their solution, the RUDE PRAVO commentary stresses in conclusion.

Supports Soviet Arms Proposals

LD251052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial in RUDE PRAVO deals with the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact session in Sofia. The paper states that representatives of the member-states expressed in Sofia their clear conviction that the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva ought to contribute to alleviating the current dangerous tension in the world. It notes that thus far, each of the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee has reaffirmed its peaceful approach by new constructive proposals and initiatives. RUDE PRAVO emphasizes that the present session supported an important proposal for the Soviet Union and the United States to reach an agreement on a complete ban on offensive space weapons and, in addition -- and this is truly radical -- a 50 percent cut in the level of nuclear weapons capable of hitting the other side's territory. An important practical contribution is tackling the current tasks would be further measures such as: stopping all work on the development, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons at their present level while limiting, as far as possible, their modernization; stopping the development, testing, and deployment of new kinds and types of nuclear weapons; stopping the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The session also gave its backing to the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions declared by the Soviet Union. If the United States accepted the Soviet Union's willingness to make a reciprocal pledge to refrain from deploying any types of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none of these weapons, a pledge not to increase the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and not to replace them by new ones in countries where they are already deployed -- then this would be conducive to tackling the fundamental tasks. RUDE PRAVO goes on to state that the participants at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are proposing that the Soviet Union and the United States pledge not to develop or produce new types of conventional weapons which, in their destructive capabilities, are comparable to mass-destruction weapons.

Among the new initiatives in the field of disarmament is the Warsaw Pact's proposal to freeze, as of 1 January next year, the level of armed forces of the Soviet Union and United States, including the armed forces located outside their own states. It would be an effective measure in limiting the arms race in all its aspects if the Soviet Union and the United States, as of the next fiscal year, would mutually freeze their military spending. The Sofia declaration also supported the setting up of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in Europe. RUDE PRAVO concludes by stressing that the Warsaw Pact members highest representatives showed once again in Sofia that the opportunity does exist to restore the process of detente. This opportunity is linked, in particular, to the course and results of the Soviet-American talks.

SOCIALIST ARTISTS IMPRESS WEST'S REPRESENTATIVES

AU281425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 85 p 8

[Gejza Vilcek's Budapest dispatch: "Against Distorted Ideas; the Cultural Forum Continues in the Work Groups"]

[Text] Last week the European Cultural Forum in Budapest continued with the nonpublic sessions of two working groups -- those of the interpretive and of the graphic arts.

From the reports which reached the outside from the session halls, it is obvious that the constructive approach, initiative, activity, and particularly the high standard of statements of the representatives of socialist countries have taken unawares the Western delegates who, face to face with specific facts, are at a loss what to do with their frequently false and distorted notions about socialist culture.

It must be conceded that, after persistent disorientation, it is difficult for quite a few artists from the West to grasp facts which are quite obvious and self-evident to us. Even among sober-thinking people, the distorted ideas support and create such outrageous nonsense as that published a few days ago by the London TIMES. Exactly because of its feat of the Czechoslovak delegation's constructive and businesslike approach, the paper chose our culture in particular as a target for its attacks.

After 1 week's negotiations in the groups, it is possible to judge that many Western delegations are in fact battling against their own distorted illusions about us, and that our specific proposals and approaches deprive them of the assurance of their alleged "superiority". By the way, it has been apparent from the very beginning that certain Western delegations approach the exchange of opinions from the position that, allegedly, all is in the best order in their cultural life, and that all the mistakes and shortcomings are in ours. In their impotence they turn again and again to quasi-problems of procedure, simultaneously accusing exactly the delegations of the socialist countries of a "bureaucratic approach." The high standards and businesslike nature of the statements made by such outstanding personalities on arts as mime Ladislav Fialka, sculptor Miloslav Jiranek, painter Albin Brunovsky, and others fill with uncertainty the disoriented delegates and scribblers who would like to push through at any price a kind of superiority of Western culture.

In order to illustrate the tenor of statements made by our delegates, I will quote, at least in abbreviated form, from the statement delivered by Ladislav Fialka, world-famous national artist: Prague is one of the world centers of pantomime, the only city in the world where pantomime is studied at the university level. The possibility for foreign students to study pantomime at the Prague Academy testifies to openness, and to the effort to deliver the very best also to other nations. A specific proposal: to revive the Prague festivals of pantomime with top-level attendance every 4 years.

L. Fialka spoke with our correspondent about the significance of the Cultural Forum: "It is an immensely important event. Both the artists and the cultural-political workers are provided here with the opportunity to strive to reach a common stance in this complicated world in the sector of culture, which is man's most humane expression. The possibility is open here to find a way to specifically resolve international cooperation, and thus to contribute toward the development of peace relations. Our art, the pantomine, with its internationally comprehensive language, has particularly good pre-requisites for this."

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES NEW PLANS

LD252334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The preliminary proposal of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and a proposal of the state operative plan [provadeci plan] for next year was discussed today in Prague by the plenum of the State Planning Commission. Taking part in the session, which was chaired by Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the Federal Government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, were Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, and Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The proposals are aimed at a more decisive transition of the economy to intensive development; the speeding up of the creation of machinery; a reduction of material demand and an increase in the productivity of labor by means of wider use and implementation of the results of science and technology; structural changes; better use of production capacity; rationalization activity and deeper involvement of the Czechoslovak economy in international socialist integration. This will enable the achievement of the necessary growth of resources, in particular for personal and social use, scientific and technical development, and investment building.

The plenum of the State Planning Commission emphasized the need for the active participation of all sectors and economic organs in further work to finish the proposal of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in implementing demanding measures for marked progress in the intensification of the economy, efficiency, quality of production, and economical management in all sectors of the national economy.

Economic Commission Reviews Plans

LD282202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A session of the National Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was held in Prague today. It examined the preliminary draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the draft of the state operative plan for 1986.

In the course of an extensive discussion, members of the commission supported the submitted drafts. They pointed out a number of reserves which must be better utilized in the interests of accelerating the growth of national income, and at the same time put forward recommendations which will be used in the final work on the plan draft.

The commission also discussed a report on the experiences in thestate investment survey in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and its directions for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In order to improve its standard, the commission recommended that greater attention be paid to improving the quality of management preparations for investment project construction and assessing the usefulness and technical and economic standards of the construction projects, in the interest of raising the efficiency of the CSSR national economy.

USSR KOMSOMOL DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Husak

LD252238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, received today at Prague Castle the delegation of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] headed by Viktor Mishin, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Komsomol, which is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. In a cordial conversation it was emphasized that the program for building of a developed socialist society in both countries puts high requirements on the preparation of the young, their professional ability, moral strength, and political and ideological maturity. This is aided by mutual familiarization with new findings as well as the exchange of experiences between the Socialist Youth Union and the Komsomol.

Talks With Lenart

LD261517 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The All-Union Komsomol delegation led by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of its Central Committee, which is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, was received in Bratislava today by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee First Secretary. In connection with the difficult tasks of economic and social development in the forthcoming 5-year period, he stressed the need for an even wider exchange of experience between the Socialist Youth Union and the Soviet Komsomol, with particular emphasis on raising the efficiency and quality of work and on the rapid application of the results of scientific and technological advancement.

Meeting With Journalists

LD280940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Viktor Mishin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, met journalists in Prague today at the end of the Komsomol delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia. He pointed to the broad development of labor and social activity of the Soviet young people in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and talked about their part in speeding up the social and economic development of the country. He named as a significant task Komsomol's contribution to the development of scientific-technological activity among young people and directing it toward close connection with the needs of practical life and toward fast implementation of the knowledge of science and technology in production. Viktor Mishin also praised the course of the visit to Czechoslovakia which significantly contributed to exchanging experiences between Komsomol and the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union.

Departure for USSR

LD281003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Komsomol delegation, headed by Viktor Mishin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for the USSR.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES MEET KOHL, MISCHNICK IN FRG

AU241052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 85 p 7

[CTK report: "Prospect of Relations' Expansion; Federal Chancellor H. Kohl Received B. Kucera, Deputy Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly"]

[Text] A group of deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, led by its deputy chairman Bohuslav Kucera, which arrived for a visit in the FRG, began talks with representatives of political parties represented in the Bundestag in Bonn yesterday.

In the opening part of the visit, Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, was received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday. In the talk, B. Kucera explained the CSSR's stances on topical issues of the current international situation and, in particular, stressed the need to prevent the militarization of outer space and reduce the nuclear arms buildup. In this connection he underscored the significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's disarmament proposals, which, in the CSSR's view, show the way to a fundamental improvement in the present international atmosphere. B. Kucera also stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in resolving the problem of a ban on nuclear weapons, and said on this occasion that the realization of the joint CSSR-GDR initiative aimed at establishing a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe would be a positive step to a global solution of that issue.

B. Kucera further valued the development of the CSSR-FRG relations, the continuation of the political dialogue, and the good development of cooperation in the economic sphere, as well as in the sphere of environment and culture.

B. Kucera said further that Czechoslovakia has acknowledged the statement of the chancellor and the FRG minister of foreign affairs on the inviolability of borders in Europe. At the same time, however, he expressed the Czechoslovak people's concern that this issue is being put in doubt by some other statements, and that there are again voices in the FRG that speak about an "openness of the German question" and so forth.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl welcomed the visit by the group of Czechoslovak deputies of the FRG and spoke in favor of expanding bilateral relations in all spheres, including contacts between parliaments. He said further that at present one has to proceed from the validity of the appropriate treaties that established the existing borders in Europe, and excluded the possibility of their being changed by force. At the same time, however, he repeated the well-known stances concerning "concluding a peace treaty for the final resolution of the German question," saying that he considers it to be a long-term probelm, concerning future generations.

The two representatives stressed in consonance of opinion the need to draw a lesson from World War II, unleashed by Hitlerite fascism, and not to permit a new war conflagration.

The same day Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, had a working meeting with Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag group.

Kucera Comments on Visit

LD270211 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The group of deputies of the Federal Assembly headed by its deputy chairman, Bohuslav Kucera, today ended its visit to the FRG. Petr Nemec, our Bonn correspondent, asked the head of the delegation to evaluate its many-faceted talks:

[Begin recording] [Nemec] Comrade Deputy Chairman, what contribution did the visit by a group of deputies of the Federal Assembly make to the relations between the Czechoslovak SR and the FRH?

[Kucera] Despite the fact that the normalization of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG was started by the signing of the relevant agreement many years ago, our delegation was in fact the first, sort of semi-official delegation of our Federal Assembly to visit the FRG. We were invited by the president of the SPD group in the Bundestag, Mr Mischnick, and this enabled us to have talks about various questions of cooperation between our countries with leading politicians of the FRG, in particular with Chancellor Kohl and Bundestag President Jenniger, and also with representatives of all groups. We agreed, and I think that this is positive, that it is necessary to continue efforts for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas; in the economy, culture, and protection of the environment. We emphasized that the development of cooperation between both our parliaments is important for the development of this cooperation. From this viewpoint I consider it important that the Dr Jenniger accepted the invitation of the chairman of our Federal Assembly, Comrade Alois Indra, to visit Czechoslovakia. This will be an official visit to Czechoslovakia, and according to what he said it should take place in the near future. This of course opens possibilities for the development of official relations between the Bundestag and our Federal Assembly. [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD261925 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 26 (CTK) -- The 9th five-day international trade union conference of transport, fishery and dock workers ended here today, attended by more than 270 delegates from 151 organizations of 85 countries.

The conference dealt with the consequences of the economic crisis which affected [word indistinct] transport and enabled capitalist monopolies and transnational companies to misuse the situation against workers, lowering their salaries and dismissing them.

The participants in the conference worked out a program of action which represents the basis for the unification of efforts of all workers in transport and of their trade unions. They called on transport workers in all countries to demand its coordinated and democratic development both on the national and international level.

They stated with satisfaction that such coordinated and democratic policy is pursued by the socialist countries which at the same time improve the living and working conditions of workers through technological innovation.

In adopted resolutions, the participants emphasized the necessity to protect world peace endangered by aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and voiced fraternal solidarity with all transport, fishery and dock workers all over the world who, despite difficulties and oppression, continue the resolute struggle for their rights, democracy, social progress and peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOETTING'S UN VISIT

AU251054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] New York (ADN) -- On Monday [21 October] Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, attended various bilateral meetings during the UN anniversary session. During a friendly meeting with Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, Gerald Goetting stressed that the GDR supports the cause of the Nicaraguan people and continues to support all their initiatives and those of the Contadora group to reach a political solution to the conflict in the region. Both sides concurrently stated that it is necessary to cease the policy of pressure and violence against Nicaragua. President Ortega thanked the GDR for its help.

At a meeting with Vatican's State Secretary Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Gerald Goetting, proceeding from Erich Honecker's visit to Pope John Paul II, explained the active policy of the GDR which is aimed at dialogue and understanding. Both sides agreed on the need to prevent nuclear war as well as on the nonmilitarization of space, and they spoke in favor of concrete progress in halting the arms race and of disarmament.

WEIZ, USSR'S MARCHUK BEGIN COOPERATION TALKS

LD282302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Discussions on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until 1990 began today in Berlin. The delegations are led by Minister Herbert Weiz and Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

This evening Guriy Marchuk gave a lecture in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Berlin on the prospects for scientific-technological development in his country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Stop at Military Academy

AU251101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Suhl (ADN) -- On Tuesday [22 October] the military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Defense Minister Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, visited the Rosa Luxemburg Officer's Academy of the GDR border troops. Together with Lieutenant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR border troops, the guests acquainted themselves with the training of the class-conscious and highly qualified cadres of the border troops.

Visit to Border Troops

AU251554 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [23 October] the military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) which is touring the GDR visited the anti-aircraft missile formation named for Erich Weinert of the National People's Army (NVA).

Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mohammad Nazar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the DRA's Revolutionary Council, and the delegation members saw for themselves in the unit named for Sossnowski the high standard of both political and combat training. As the commander reported, the unit's missile soldiers have reliably accomplished all the tasks within the ready alert system of the Warsaw Pact countries.

During their visit the guests met launching pad crews, radar operators, and other combat crew specialists. In this context they learned that these specialists are striving for a noticeable increase in fighting strength and combat readiness in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Lt Gen Mohammad Nazar expressed his admiration for the achievements and wished the Army members much success in their responsible service for the protection of the socialist gains and of peace.

DRA Ambassador Abdul Wahed Baba Jan also participated in the visit.

INTERNATIONAL LASER CONFERENCE OPENS IN DRESDEN

LD281911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Dresden, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Lasers and their application is the theme of an international conference which began on Monday in Dresden. Some 400 scientists, engineers and doctors from Australia, the FRG, Bulgaria, the PRC, the CSSR, the GDR, Italy, Japan, Austria, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, the United States and the SVR will discuss until Friday the state of development in this field, and will present new uses for lasers in industry. The conference is under the aegis of the International Commission for Optics, and is jointly organized by the Optics and Spectroscopy Central Institute of the Academy of Sciences and the Physics Society of the GDR.

At the beginning, Prof Dr Klaus Junge, director of the institute, pointed out the enormous upsurge of laser physics in recent years. Possible applications for lasers had been extended, and completely new techniques developed.

Numerous lectures and rounds of discussions are concerned with the peaceful use of laser technology for the benefit of mankind. They deal with, for example, new knowledge and results in materials processing by means of lasers' appropriate measurement techniques; and problems of optical electronics and information transfer. Information will also be given about the state of laser-induced nuclear fusion.

The quadrennial conferences in the GDR enjoy high international esteem. Among the prominent guests of this year's conference is the Lenin and Nobel prize winner, Prof. Dr. Nikolay Basiv from the USSR, one of the discoverers of the laser. For the first time, scientists from the People's Republic of China are also taking part in such a forum.

HONECKER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD282022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Budapest this evening for a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. He is accepting an invitation from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, who fraternally welcomed his guest at Budapest Ferihegy Airport. Their talks will begin on 29 October.

Erich Honecker is accompanied on his visit to Hungary by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and other personages.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Geza Kotai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department; and other representatives of the fraternal party welcomed Erich Honecker at the airport. The ambassadors of both countries, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim and Istvan Roska, were present.

Erich Honecker was warmly seen off Monday evening, 28 October, at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the GDR party and state leadership.

BANK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FALLING U.S. DOLLAR

AU241341 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 85 p 9

[Interview with Mrs Ede Bako, executive director of the Hungarian National Bank by B.I.B.: "We Have Asked -- How Does the Weakening Dollar Affect Hungarian Foreign Trade?"; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The dollar is getting weaker. We hear in the news about enormous credit movements and a panic wave in the stock exchanges. There are forecasts and antiforecasts, but nobody knows anything for sure. However, one thing is certain: at an average, the dollar cost 52.10 forints in March and today its average value is 48.54 forints. Mrs Ede Bako, head of the main economic department of the Hungarian National Bank, answers our question: What has happened on the money markets and how has this situation affected international trade?

Answer: The steady increase in the dollar since 1981 has had a mixed influence on international trade. The U.S. currency attracted cheaper imports to the country, but capital was somehow missing in overseas areas. Capital was also missing in Western Europe and in the developing countries.

Question: How did the spectacular and rapid strengthening of the dollar influence the functions of the Hungarian economy?

Answer: The predominant part of our convertible commodity trade is directed toward Western Europe and the developing countries. Although our relations are expanding with the United States this trade provides only a fraction of Hungarian foreign trade in commodities. However, this does not mean that our dollar trade is carried out solely with the United States.

At the beginning of the eighties, the economy in Western Europe was characterized by very slow and stagnating prosperity. It was more difficult to sell and on the top of this, the Hungarian exporters received fewer forints for the devaluing currencies. This situation was not improved by the fact that some of our firms were able to conclude some deals in dollars. The prices calculated on the basis of the strong dollar were low, while on the developing countries' markets we have found serious financial problems and strong competition.

Question: How big are our losses?

Answer: In 1984, in comparison with 1980, the prices of our converitble exports had dropped by approximately 25 percent. In this period, domestic policy on exchange rates helped exporters, but the increase in exports -- at least until 1984 -- hardly compensated for the losses suffered.

We can talk about similar effects in regard to our imports. Our purchases in convertible currencies -- since our enterprises concluded most of their business in West European currencies -- dropped by only 20 percent. Thus, it dropped less than the rate of exports. This means that the terms of exchange have worsened. The increased cost of imports -- among commodities whose prices are not controlled -- has not in itself encouraged the firms that use them to introduce a more efficient and cost effective production. Instead, the price increases were shifted onto the consumers. It is a different matter when we look at the cost of energy and basic materials. In this category -- and only here -- the so-called official calculation of prices is realized. The basis of this calculation in prices is realized. The basis of this calculation is the forint value of the world market prices of these products. The revaluation of the dollar -- along with the requirements for saving energy and materials -- has led to a significant level of an increase in production costs. Thus, the competitiveness of Hungarian enterprises deteriorated in the period of the stronger dollar and weaker West European currencies.

Question: Does this mean that if an opposite trend occurs and the dollar weakens, Hungarian enterprises will automatically acquire a more favorable position?

Answer: Yes, but the situation is more complicated than that. For political reasons, here have already been efforts at protectionism in the U.S. economy. How long this tendency will last is impossible to judge. The weaker dollar has, however, brought relief to Hungarian businesses. Our enterprises' export relations will certainly improve if this trend continues, and without causing an increase in business expenditures. Imports may become dearer, based on various effects of the exchange rates, but we hope that external factors will not drive up the price of energy, because this will strongly affect budgets.

As we can see today, the positions of our export competitiveness are not the best. We react slowly and firms are dragging their feet about innovations. Though these factors do not affect the rate of exchange, they still have a significant influence on our sales opportunities.

We must face the situation: If we do not stop producing outdated products or we deliver with delay, we will record a deficit. In such case we are not better off even if the currency exchange rates take a favorable turn.

WAGE BOOSTS MADE CONTINGENT ON PERFORMANCES

LD281619 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Only those Hungarian enterprises which succeed in achieving a better than average increase in their performance and which can afford to pay more taxes than hitherto can raise wages and salaries to any considerable extent next year. Laszlo Bekesi, deputy minister of finance, and Lajos Konya, deputy chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, stressed this at their press conference. They said that next year's income regulation system, just as the one for the current year, differentiates types of performance and links wage increases to better work. The goal is for wage regulation to help efficient enterprises and cooperatives and to motivate weaker ones to improve their performance.

NEMETH, VARKONYI MEET WITH AUSTRIA'S GRATZ

LD281531 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party, has received Austrian Foreign Minister Gratz. The two discussed the future of detente and the further development of the traditionally good relations of the two countries. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Earlier Leopold Gratz met with Premier Gyorgy Lazar in the parliament building.

INDUSTRY HEAD COMMENTS ON MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

AU281046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by Zoltan Antal, head of department at the Industry Ministry, "Better Management Through Organization"]

[Text] Utilization of the industrial enterprises' internal resources and increase of profitability are long-term requirements of economic management and one possible road to achieve them is to improve organization.

In spite of the urgent need of the national economy, enterprises are still not excelling in applying modern organizational methods. It is characteristic of the existing resources that the enterprises that have taken over and applied domestic and foreign organizational methods in recent years achieved a 20-50 percent improvement in efficiency, both in direct production and in the enterprise's entire activity.

Characteristically, the best results in the application of organizational methods were reached not by the worst but by the best-organized and best-managed enterprises that "became hardened" to the foreign markets. This apparent contradiction indicates that some enterprises have not even taken the "initial steps" in this area, and it shows that the resources are recreated and therefore, the organizational work can never be regarded as finished.

Favorable Experiences

In order to describe the results that can be achieved, we will mention several favorable industrial experiences: Maintenance of machines and installations and keeping them in operational condition is an important condition for production. Nevertheless, enterprises do not pay enough attention to the standard and organization of this activity, thus harming production process efficiency.

In order to improve maintenance work, the system organizational enterprise -- with the support of the Industry Ministry -- began to adopt and apply the system of performance measurement and management, the UMS method, developed by the British firm Maynard. The essence of UMS is that it is possible to order time in the form of predetermined time-elements necessary for each maintenance activity.

This method was used at four industrial enterprises between 1979 and 1982. The action started with the direct participation of foreign experts in the Borso chemical works, then the domestic organizational enterprise -- gradually increasing its independence -- took over first the training of experts to participate in the activity in the Taurus tire factory, and then carried out measurement, arrangement, and supervision of work at the Peti nitrogen works. At the fourth application of the method -- at the Taurus rubber factory in Szeged -- the Maynard firm supplying the method supervised only the competence of the organizational work. The system enterprise has introduced this method at nine other enterprises since 1982 and even worked out a computerized version of it.

Everywhere the increase in productivity exceeded the stipulated 40 percent. The quality of work has improved, the number of maintenance workers decreased, and so has the proportion of work contracted outside. The costs of reorganization were recovered in a few months. There are already 3,300 manual workers employed on the basis of this system at the enterprises in question. It is worth noticing that the performance, work morale, and attendence of the workers applying this system have improved.

Among the forms of work and plant organization implemented in light industry, the results in the clothing industry are the best. The goal here was to have experts from domestic enterprises introduce and apply the organizational and retraining methods successfully applied by foreign organizers in as many factories as possible. The first to accept the task -- at ministerial request -- was the Kobanya textile works as early as back in 1978. At the best enterprise in the branch with the best productivity indicators, through the participation of experts from the U.S. organizational firm Werner International, a productivity increase of 20 percent in the spinnery, 36 percent in the weaving mill, 38 percent in the reeling department occurred. The group made up of the enterprise's experts applied organizational work in nine other cotton mills and five weaving mills, and as a result, productivity improved by 8 to 50 percent.

Problem-Solving Procedures

The example of the Kobanya textile works has also proved that it is not enough for the organizers to have only organizational-professional knowledge -- although, according to certain opinions, organization work is a profession independent of branches. The activity of the organizers could not have been successful without a knowledge of the given professional area -- weaving, knitting, etc; the workers would simply not have accepted them.

Different features from the one above characterize the tasks of industrial application of cost analysis [ertekelemzes] and the results achieved. Cost analysis is a problem-solving procedure which analyzes the subject of examination -- product, technology, service, organization, etc. -- starting from consumer demands and according to the nature (task) and expense of this function, and trying to work out optimal versions. Its goal, therefore, is not simply to "cut down" on costs, but to jointly examine and improve the really necessary functions in connection with the list of weak points and their costs.

This method has been known in Hungary for more than 20 years, and two-thirds of the industrial enterprises have already carried out costs analysis. According to expert opinions, however, the proportion of this method's application within the enterprises is merely a few percent, lagging far behind the possibilities. According to our experience, the main cause for this is that there are not enough trained professional people suitable for management with the knowledge and experience necessary for this activity. It is also not of secondary importance that there is not enough encouragement to apply the method.

During the last 4 years, in order to achieve more accelerated development, the Ministry of Industry, with the assistance of the Structure and Productorg [spelling as published] organizational enterprise, has provided professional and financial support for the model application of the method in some 30 enterprises -- including the utilization of leading foreign expertise.

In addition to the participation of several hundred experts in intensive training, the numerical results of the organizational activity are also considerable. We recently carried out surveys at 50 enterprises according to which, with an investment of 300 million forints, there are possibilities to attain 1 billion extra forints worth of performance results at these enterprises and more than half of this has already been realized. The best results were achieved by the Paper industry enterprise, Taurus, the Hungarian silk industry enterprise, the Salgotarjan metallugical works, the Hungarian synthetic materials processing enterprise, the Borsod chemical works, and the Hungarian aluminium industry trust. In our view, a more widespread utilization of value analysis could bring several tens of billions of forints.

The efficiency of domestic organizational research is proven by the Racioteam method (work rationalization through teamwork) developed by the Heavy Industry Technological University, and by the multimoment procedure -- sample-taking, time-loss disclosing procedure [vesztesegidofeltaro] based on film techniques. The former method was used successfully by 26 enterprises and the latter by 40 enterprises. Worth noticing are also the factory and work organization activities carried out at the refrigeration machines factory, the Sabaria shoe factory, the knitware factory in Vac, and the TYL clothing enterprise, Biogal, and Taurus, as well as the Vilati computerized production management systems of the Raba, Videoton, the Danube iron works, Danube mineral oil enterprise, which have also brought a considerable improvement in results at these enterprises.

The above results mentioned as examples are convincing. At most enterprises the methods applied are recognizable on the premises. For their widespread circulation, the ministry -- jointly with the organizational enterprises -- is organizing 15-20 exchanges of experience annually, generally with the participation of 60 to 200 enterprise experts.

The continuously published methodology materials, the professional journal jointly published by the organization enterprises management, and organization [vetetes, szervezes] and the advisory services are promoting the spreading of the tested methods.

In spite of the results achieved, we do not consider adequate the rate at which the modern methods successfully utilized by several enterprises are spreading. The ministry, enterprise, and organizational institute experts should be urged to act in view of their experience that the computerized control of service areas -- material transport, storage -- the computerization of technological processes, the automatization of technological planning, and the organization of office work are lagging considerably behind the organizational standard of the main production processes.

Untapped Possibilities

In view of this recognition, we regard the discovery and elimination of causes hindering more efficient organizational work as an important task. Organization, of course, is the task of the enterprise, and thus it is one of the tasks of enterprise management to create the conditions for this. However, the importance of factory and work organization for the national economy justifies the ministry in constantly dealing with this group of tasks, and coordinating, and also financially supporting the activity in accordance with the possibilities.

At the beginning of 1985, in order to evaluate the factory and work organization in the enterprise, the realistic situation of cost analysis, and the efficiency of the methods applied, and in order to get acquainted with the obstacles hindering work, we carried out a large-scale survey in industry. Compared to international standards, we are lagging considerably in the area of factory and work organization, and this causes problems both within the enterprises and in the national economy. Among these, we should perhaps first mention the inadequate assertion of market effects, and subsequently, of the compelling need for performance. Another reason is the fact that, as an aftermath of the basic approach [bazisszemlelet], we still experience a witholding of performance and the distribution of the utilization of resources over several years. In many places, the system of internal supervision cannot be regarded as adequate. The formal handling of norms and performance requirements together with developed equalitarianism, which are harmful from the viewpoint of encouragement, are causing problems. If -- as experienced in several places -- the enterprise heads are unambitious, and some of the secondary leaders are lacking interest or even oppose the application of new methods, this harms the efficiency of organization work. In particular, the opposing interest of the latter strata is harmful because organization is often criticism of their activity.

Factory and work organization is hindered because some of the organizational and computer equipment is expensive and their technological level is inadequate. The production term of imports of high technology and software products is relatively long.

Training Problems

We also have serious problems with the training of organizers. The thematic and institutional framework for uniform, multi-level professional training has not yet developed in Hungary. Organization is an interdisciplinary area, therefore collaboration between several organs and educational institutions would be needed for higher-level training.

The valid economic regulators do not encourage the organizational enterprises to work out standard solutions. They get a better income if they sell the methods -- individually modified or further developed -- to several enterprises at the full price. As a result there is too much duplication and their efficiency is often doubtful and does not always guarantee success.

The economic situation of the industrial enterprise does not favor factory and work organization. Enterprises struggling with financial problems do not have enough resources for organizational projects -- that, in any case, quickly pay for themselves -- and to encourage the workers to give extra performance.

The propaganda work connected with organization, which can contribute to a faster application of modern organizational methods, has improved recently and has assisted the organizing experts in widening their knowledge. Experience however, still shows that information does not often reach the higher echelons of enterprise management and especially the secondary leaders who play a determining role in the enterprise's receiving capacity [fogadokeszseg]. The quantity and quality of professional literature dealing with organization cannot be regarded as adequate, either.

In determining the ministerial tasks of organizational development, we are taking into consideration the fact that, along with the increase in enterprises' independence, the number of means at the ministry's disposal is decreasing and the indirect management elements are coming to the fore. This, however, does not lead to an essential change in the ministry's organization-guidance activity because earlier, we also used primarily indirect means and methods: exchange of experience, methodology publications, propaganda, support of research-development activity, and professional assistance.

On the basis of the evaluation of the situation and the changes that have taken place in the organization and management system of enterprises, we are trying to perfect the system of organizational conditions; we wish to work out a ministerial program of organization and computer application for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The preparatory work for this has already started and we hope to create adequate interest in this project on the part of the enterprises.

WIEGAND COMMENTS ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION OUTLOOK

AU251558 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Gyozo Wiegand, director of the Energy Inspectorate, by correspondent Kristof G. Kocsis "In Need of Energy -- Reducing the Appetite -- Interview With Gyozo Wiegand, Director of the Energy Inspectorate -- More Abundant Reserves" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Similar to a particular piece of discreet female apparel, statistics are considered to be showing a lot but covering the most important part, which in most cases will be disclosed later. The experts responsible for keeping down the growth of energy consumption were able to look through rose-tinted glasses 2 years ago because of a statistical figure showing a 2 percent total decrease in consumption. However, the cold shower that came the following year caused an extremely big shock, because the economy's appetite for energy increased by 4 percent. This proved that as on frequent occasions in the past, the demand for energy resources does not follow a basic pattern but rather follows the laws of weather conditions and, of course, the market positions of energy-intensive industrial branches. In fact, the experience of the past 15 years allows us to draw some conclusions.

Restraining Factor

G. Koscis: What is the forecast for the energy management program by the end of the year?

Wiegand: According to the figures, the outlook for fulfilling the plan is very promising. The plan stipulated an annual growth of 2 percent in energy consumption for the period of the Sixth 5-Yaar Plan, and against this figure the statisticians registered a mere 0.9 percent growth. The problem is that this low growth is the result of restrained economic performance, since we have been expecting a more than 3 percent increase, but the rate of growth we now see hardly exceeds 2.5 percent.

G. Koscis: A most characteristic figure illustrating the quality of energy management is the so-called flexible coefficient, which indicates the growth of energy consumption per 1 percent of economic growth. Comparing ourselves with the industrial developed countries, do we have reason to be ashamed?

Wiegand: No, we do not. Because looking at the average of the last 5 years, we arrive at a flexible coefficient of 0.4, and this is a respectable value even for Western Europe. Naturally, this figure fluctuated in various years; let me mention only one case, the year 1983, where this figure turned out to be negative, that is, decreasing energy consumption was accompanied by economic growth.

In Four Groups

G. Kocsis: Let us turn to last winter, where we had to face rather draconian measures.

Wiegand: It is true that energy supply in 1984 was subject to some inherent tensions. On the one hand, far too low an increase was forecast with regard to consumption in the figures of 1983; on the other hand, as a result of our balance of payments it was not practicable at that time to carry over large reserves from one year to the other. On top of this there was a severe winter.

G. Kocsis: However, this year's energy consumption cannot increase significantly either.

Wiegand: In practice, that is the way it is. In 1984 the total consumption of energy reached 1,292 petajoules. According to calculations the cold weather justified a 28 peta joule increase in consumption, while the plan stipulates a more or less equal increase for this year, namely 1,320 petajoules. In order to fulfill this aim, the ministries and energy authorities began consultations with industrial consumers at the beginning of the year. We visited a total of 84 enterprises which account for 60 percent of the industrial consumption and for 30 percent of the energy utilized by the entire economy.

We have listed the enterprises under four groups: The first -- comprising 30 enterprises -- agreed to keep consumption this year at the level of last year. The next group could not promise the same because of the planned increase in production, but we have set a limit on the permissible extra amount of consumption by metallurgical and chemical firms. The manufacturing enterprises have been allowed to consume more provided a 1 percent increase in energy consumption is followed by a 4 percent increase in production. Finally the sugar factories form a different group whose consumption depends on crop results, and where we only check on the specific indicators.

G. Kocsis: What if somebody does not comply with these severe conditions?

Wiegand: Those who cannot observe the requirements will have to pay a "fee for utilizing extra energy" which will be two or two-and-a-half times higher than the basic energy price. This amount will be deducted from the taxed profit and cannot be charged to expenses.

G. Kocsis: In whatever way we look at it, this system of keeping energy consumption within limits cannot be easily explained as being in keeping with the views on enterprise independence.

Weigand: Being in need of energy, a method had to be found to restrain the appetite of large consumers. After all, applying economic restraint is better than direct cuts. In the case of the manufacturing industry the measures certainly stimulate production, which uses less energy.

However, as a result, other enterprises will also ask: Will it be worthwhile to increase production to a certain level so that bearing the burdens of the tariff for extra energy consumption will be worth it?

What Can We Expect?

G. Kocsis: What legal framework is available to impose the fee on those who consume extra energy?

Wiegand: The market inspection authority of the minister of industry, based on the decision of the economic committee.

G. Kocsis: Finally, the most important question for both the enterprises and the population: Can we expect a satisfactory supply of energy this year?

Weigand: In addition to the 85 biggest consumers we have consulted 300 other firms. According to the checks carried out since then, the measures fulfilled their aims and the energy consumption of the enterprises remained more or less at the same level as 1984. Apart from this, the 1985 reserves are larger. For example, the reserves of natural gas were doubled. Energy restrictions may occur because of occasional operational breakdowns -- this latter case may never occur -- unless extreme weather conditions confront us.

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION INCREASES -- According to the lastest survey by the Central Statistical Office, the average Hungarian citizen spends 11 percent of his or her income on alcohol. This places our country fifth in international comparative statistics. In total volume of alcohol consumed, the proportion of liquor is rising and that of wine decreasing. Last year 3,452 people died of illnesses caused by excessive alcohol consumption; 14 years ago the relevant figure was a mere 283. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 28 Oct 85 LD]

USSR DECORATES MIKLOS OVARI -- Miklos Ovari has been awarded a high Soviet decoration on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary was presented with the Friendship of the Peoples Order by the Soviet ambassador. The USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the decoration to Miklos Ovari in recognition of his merits in deepening the fraternal friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 85 LD]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON REAGAN'S 'LOFTY ORATORY'

LD282215 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] In a commentary referring to the speech made by President Reagan at the forum of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI states that from the whole of the President's speech it is unequivocally apparent that in the United States there is no interest today in a realistic approach to the problem of the arms control. The Washington administration does not want to take any steps to check the arms race on earth or in space, and the more or less lofty oratory from Reagan only enriches the inventory of propaganda tricks used by his administration.

U.S. JUDGING OF POLAND 'HYPOCRISY AT ITS WORST'

LD290112 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 28 Oct 85

["Hypocrisy," by PAP journalist -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 28 -- The White House has usurped the title to evaluate and give marks to the Polish people according to its own criteria, under which Poland and the Poles are treated instrumentally [as received]. These judgements have already cost Poland losses amounting to over a dozen billion dollars.

Washington dislikes nearly everything in Poland: the results of the recent parliamentary elections, normalization, better economic performance, state-church relations, and the increasingly active trade unions which better and better represent the interests of the working people.

Washington does this in an atmosphere of unusually blatant propaganda, in which it (?poses) an impeccable side, the sole human rights champion, an administration which has nothing dearer at heart but the working people's problems, democracy, and justice.

Meanwhile, what is going on in the U.S. alarms and shocks with brutality and cruelty. Recent days are especially full of such news: the conflict with the Chrysler trade unions, triggered by abusing the confidence of workers who had accepted sacrfices to save the concern with disbanding of a trade union organization in the Cannon Mills factory just to help the management [word indistinct] militant crew defending their rights after being threatenend with layoffs and lower pays, [word indistinct], administrative court's guilty verdict on three leaders of state workers' unions, police harassment, and, finally, trial of the Tucson clergymen and religious activists [words indistinct] of supporting and giving shelter to victims of South-American regimes backed by the White House. There is also the uncovering of the details of the massacre on a group of members of a black organization "Move" in Philadelphia last May in which police agents killed 11 persons among them four children.

These and other reports coming from the United States nowadays provide Washington with excellent grounds to teach Poland like Uncle Sam.

A comparison of this U.S. rhetoric addressed to others with the U.S. reality which is brutally determined by the interests of the state of big capital, with no respect to the rights and interests of human beings, and with no sense of justice brings out in their fullest the hypocrisy and deceit on the part of those who use this doubletalk, and who apply two measures according to the criterion all is good which is good for us.

This is just an excellent case lesson in hypocrisy at its worst.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD221217 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 22 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU reviewed reactions of Washington and other NATO capitals to the latest Soviet proposals and worte in part:

"Generally speaking, first Western reactions show lack of cohesion, are rather general and full of tactical scepticism. Still, they cannot be treated as official and concerted position. To reduce the opinions to the common denominator is the task of the Western "small summit" summoned by Reagan to New York on Oct. 24. This will not be an easy task.

"Responsible politicians are aware that world security in the time of nuclear weapons can not be safeguarded by military measures.

"What is the alternative then?

"Surely, not looking for the security in enhancing the 'shield and sword' (policy). Security in Europe, alike in the global scale, -- and this viewpoint is represented by Soviet policy -- can be only achieved on the way of peaceful detente, disarmament, confidence reinforcement and development of cooperation. This is a long and difficult road, but there is no other one.

"It is necessary to substantiate the principle of non-use of force, to define a set of confidence building measures on the military plane, achieve an agreement as to a periodical exchange of plans concerning specified military activity which will make it possible to overcome distrust," the daily wrote.

"These days, at the Stockholm conference such agreements begin to take shape. And this cause is promoted by concepts of creating zones free from nuclear weapons in all regions of the world, including northern Europe and the Balkans.

"The USSR and the socialist states support these concepts and also speak in favor of creating nuclear free strip on both sides of the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO bloc. To set this list of issues in motion, indispensable is an intensive political dialogue between the East and the West in all already applied forms and on various levels, including the summit one," TRYBUNA LUDU emphasized.

PRESIDIUM APPROVES ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES

LD282003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The government Presidium has adopted the final texts of the legal acts concerning the economic reform. They had been adopted earlier by the Council of Ministers on 4 October. The new regulations concern, among other things, the detailed principles of financial management at state enterprises, the revenue tax concession system, and the issue of bonds by state enterprises. Among the most significant changes that will come into force as of 1 January next year is the opportunity for state enterprises to accumulate financial resources through selling bonds to units of socialized economy. In accordance with postulates from enterprises, revenue tax concessions have been directed at the development of technical progress, promotion of exports, and savings in materials, fuel, and power.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON CURRENT ECONOMIC RESULTS

PM241601 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 27 Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Interview with Dr Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of Council of Ministers Planning Commission, by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Wieslaw Wesolowski; date, place not given]

[Text] Wesolowski: Our economy is at the moment at the point where two plans meet: the 3-year and the 5-year plans. Although all planning periods are by their nature questions of definition, the transition is often accompanied by disturbances. That is why we would like to ask you, on behalf of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA readers, to comment on the economic results, recently published by the Central Statistical Office, for the first 8 months of this year.

Kubiczek: Unfortunately I cannot say I rate the industrial production results attained to date as good. We had planned to achieve an increase of about 4 percent, but we have so far only reached 2.2 percent. The first, disastrous quarter has been responsible for this, for industry has already in the second quarter come up with the planned 4-percent rate of increase. July turned out to be a very poor month, with a mere 1-percent rate of increase in production, due mainly to a slump in the production level in the foodstuffs, shipbuilding, and extractive industries. In August, on the other hand, we had an increase of as much as 5 percent within a comparable period. Thus, except for the low July figures, production has been running as planned since April, although this does not mean that we have made up for the backlog in the first quarter. However, the August performance seems to have increased our chances of catching up with that backlog. Incidentally, I would like to point out that the 1985 working year is shorter than 1984 by 2 days, the difference affecting our economic results, since those 2 days represent 0.7 percent of the total annual output, to be subtracted from the results of the first 6 months. All in all, a chance still exists of attaining the industrial production level as envisaged in the annual plan, but it would require an extraordinary effort on the part of work forces and their managerial personnel.

As regards housing construction, my forecast -- which may be regarded as optimistic -- is that the year's output will stand at around 130,000 homes built within the socialized construction sector, that is, in keeping with the figures envisaged in the Central Annual Plan, even though its realization is at the moment still running considerably late. Similarly, the individual housing construction sector should yield 55,000 -- or perhaps even as much as 60,000 -- homes, which together add up to the quantity estimated in the Central Annual Plan. I base my optimistic assessment on the signals we get from construction sites and on the action taken by individual enterprises as well as the ministry as a whole.

Another vitally important section of the plan features our foreign trade. Here there are no disturbances in our trade dealings with socialist countries as regards the realization of mutual obligations as laid out in trade agreements. Deliveries are made at an even pace. We still buy more from the Soviet Union (to the amount of some R600 million annually) than we sell there, and thus we secure credit support for our economy and its domestic market. The plan of exports to capitalist countries is partly threatened. That plan is, in any case, very difficult to realize. Supply imports from that area, including grain and animal feed, are running smoothly, and that increases the chance of meeting planned production tasks.

Wesolowski: What about economic relations?

Kubiczek: Precisely. We are most gravely concerned over the relations which occur in a certain proportion of enterprises between pay increases and the rates of increase of production and productivity. In keeping with the Council of Ministers' July decision, parent agencies and treasury chambers have carried out audits, and the results of some of those served as the basis of decisions which severely affected the enterprises and individuals involved. A dozen or so managers were recalled from their posts, and more than a hundred were faced with various forms of financial penalties such as reduction or withdrawal of bonuses. Boards of commissaries were set up at a dozen of so enterprises. Bankruptcy proceedings are being prepared against several enterprises. Such drastic effects of the audits ought to serve as a warning against allowing the kind of "wage frenzy" that usually occurs in the fourth quarter of each year. I would like to give enterprise managers an urgent warning against irresponsible pay decisions that are usually made at this time every year, just before the fourth quarter. Next year their enterprises may find themselves in an extremely difficult economic position. After all, the mechanisms we will be introducing as of 1 January 1986 aim at increasing, not reducing, the liabilities resulting from excessive wage increases.

It will be immediately obvious that this concern is more than justified when we realize that the increase in the cost of living has stayed within 13.5 percent, that is, in keeping with the plan, while average wage increases have been reached up to 19.5 percent, without this 6-point lead being accounted for by increased production results or backed by any surplus goods available. Unfortunately, those in managerial positions in a certain proportion of enterprises have been acting in a none-too-responsible manner, being motivated by a variety of internal considerations. How else can one describe cases where wages rise by upward of a dozen percent while productivity is falling, or where wage increases are so high that the whole annual profit has to be sunk into the State Employment Incentive Fund [PFAZ]? What are those managers counting on? Are they hoping for a lenient application of the regulations, or for their abolition, or that the government will perhaps take pity on them? Already a number of enterprises have found themselves in adifficult situation. Witness the number of appeals, amounting to more than 400, against decisions that are indeed harsh but applied in accordance with the regulations.

I must not shrink from making a frank, if painful, observation here. A number of those in managerial positions are behaving in a hypocritical manner: When speaking from the platform, they declare themselves against any concessions, any lenient or preferential treatment, and for a firm financing policy, wheras in fact-to-face business talks, and in supplicatory letters to the authorities, they want concessions for themselves.

Weslowski: In public statements some declare that concessions are the worst weakness in the system currently under reform, while others assert that, if apportioned on merit, in the first place they are a necessity and, in the second, they only constitute a marginal phenomenon.

Kubiczek: I believe that concessions should be granted institutionally, that is, according to regulations approved by the government. I do not, however, exclude the possibility of exceptional treatment of individual cases. But these must not undermine the whole system of regulations as such. In any case, according to analyses conducted by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, distortions that occur in wage relations in enterprises are not caused by any concessions granted to those enterprises.

Let me remind you that the principles of granting exemptions from PFAZ contributions are laid out in the Central Annual Plan. In addition, if a parent agency, in conjunction with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, submits a relevant application, the minister for labor, wages, and social affairs is empowered to lay down special systemic terms for certain sectors of individual industries, or categories of industry. Special does not at all mean easier, or more lenient. After all, certain sectors are structurally unable to increase their output or expand their scope of activity; nonetheless they must have at their disposal the opportunity to provide at least partial compensation for the increasing cost of living. Decisions made by the labor minister are thus of an entirely institutionalized nature, and the practice of taking into consideration the specific character of a given sector -- which is, after all, something that has been widely demanded -- is not the same as giving them an easy ride. There have been many meetings at which enterprise representatives themselves criticized the undue uniformity of the system that would not differentiate between the management of sea resources and domestic trade sectors. I do not share the view that concessions are of no consequence whatever, but neither do I agree with the other, extreme opinion that concessions are responsible for the distorted relations between wages, production, and productivity.

Wesolowski: What is the danger of steep, higher-than-planned wage increases?

Kubiczek: We are not going to meet in full the basic target set for this year, namely a substantial improvement of the relation between money resources and the supply of consumer goods. As we know, the Central Annual Plan envisaged that the whole bulk of the increase in market supplies would be channeled to increase the existing stock reserves. In the present circumstances a proportion of these will be purchased by the public, since too much money is being paid out in wages. This is not an easy thing to say, and neither is it easy to read about, but such is the truth. In addition, too much money paid out by enterprises in relation to the amount of available goods constitutes a threat to people's motivation to work effectively. Consequently the following conclusion seems inevitable: Since it has proved impossible to improve the supply of consumer goods to the market this year, it should be attempted again next year, with the assumption that wage increases will equal pay increases. An additional opportunity to rebuild our stock reserves and achieve better supply of consumer goods is offered by the terms of long-range trade plans made with the Soviet Union. These provide for sizable imports of industrial consumer goods as well as foodstuffs.

All in all, 1985 will go down in the records as a very difficult year -- more difficult than expected, as no one could have predicted that last winter would be as harsh as it was, or that, to make matters worse, gas would be in short supply. Other European countries aside from Poland are also having a tough time recovering from their winter setbacks. Were it not for that misfortune, our annual plan would certainly have been fully realized. This is borne out by the high levels of production currently under way in certain industries, where often only the lack of some trifling component, caused by disturbances in the cooperation schedule dating back to January and February, prevents completion of the production process. A little more time is still needed before things can return to normal again.

Weslowski: Both in the near and more remote future a strict correlation will exist between producing and consuming more goods and achieving better results in the sphere of productivity and materials management. However, as the results of many polls conducted by the Planning Commission indicate, a significant proportion of enterprises seem to ignore that correlation and plan for achieving increased production as a direct result of higher employment and producer materials procurement. How does the Planning Commission view this discrepency?

Kubiczek: This discrepancy should be treated as a passing, transitory stage. Enterprises are still not sufficiently aware of the objective circumstances. I do not reproach them for it, although it is high time for them to change their attitude. It is the third year now that we have been stating, in brutal and realistic terms, our situation concerning manpower, materials procurement, and import prospects.

As regards manpower, the situation ought to be perfectly clear to enterprise managers, since they all know their own manpower resources better than those individuals in central government: They know that their labor force is not at all dynamic, and that it is no use trying to buy labor with offers of more money because any results thus obtained are both transitory and very costly. Incidentally, local labor markets would benefit from better coordination, exchange of ideas among managers, and a joint policy based on realistic assessment of the potential of employment incentive schemes. Individual enterprises can hope to attract more manpower, perhaps even as much as 10 percent more. But such situations are bound to be rare. I suppose that as they continue to match their expectations to reality, producers will gradually become more realistic themselves.

In the field of producer materials procurement clashes with reality are of a more drastic nature, since on the whole there are no regional differences here, and the small scale of increases in producer materials procurement applies equally throughout the country. Until now we have, perhaps, spoken about it in too general terms. Soon, however, enterprises will be given more concrete information about their chances of obtaining materials from individual groups of producer goods -- all that so they can take early measures to secure supplies of such scarce producer materials as, for instance, coal. We have to face it. Coal extraction is not going to increase, and we should not reduce our coal exports. Thus, next year's quotas earmarked for the requirements of industrial production will be the same as this year's, and in relation to increased production they will in fact be lower. It is high time to start thinking how such a state of affairs can affect our methods of implementing our production program. In any case, there are limited quotas set on coal deliveries -- or, rather, coal consumption. Setting such quotas is not the most pleasant of occupations, but it is necessary when we are faced with a situation where any radical increase of coal prices -- increases which could to some extent bring demand down to realistic dimensions -- is out of the question. Some enterprises may find the terms of next year's coal procurement plan very difficult if they have not yet started preparing for changes in their technologies and the organization of production. The same applies to many other raw materials. Those who fail to draw practical conclusions for themselves -- conclusions which are already obvious today and which we are discussing quite openly -- are in danger of economic downfall. Enterprises must act quickly to make progress in economical consumption of fuels and power. The point is to develop effective measures allowing a reduction in the consumption of power and materials. This goal is also encouraged by the economic policy, the institutional mechanisms, and the injunctions -- issued by the Office of Materials Management -- against the production of obsolete goods and the use of obsolete processes. That is why I believe that that other discrepancy, between what enterprises want and what the central plans envisage, is also going to disappear. Eventual adjustment to the availability of producer materials is inevitable. The only thing is that those who put off thinking about it for too long will come to feel the painful consequences earlier and more acutely than others. It will be a similar case with exaggerated expectations concerning imports.

Excessive requirement for manpower, materials, or imported producer goods, declared by enterprises in various questionnaires, may be tinted with insincerity as a result of tactical moves applied by some of those enterprises. However, the tactic of exaggerating one's requirements for the purpose of securing the bid may backfire on the enterprise involved. As a result, unduly sharp economic instruments -- out of proportion to actual needs -- may be applied in order to reduce the demand for manpower, imports, or means of investment.

That is why I think that information yielded by enterprises in future questionnaires will become more and more realistic as interested parties come to realize that the bidding game brings more harm than benefit to the enterprise. The planning dialogue must be conducted on the basis of true data. The Planning Commission does not play tactical games with enterprises, nor does it intend to do so in the future, even if this is a disappointment to some. Instead, it gives them solid information about the terms and conditions under which they may operate and hopes that they will reciprocate.

Wesolowski: Let us look at investment plans for enterprises for a moment. What can interested parties expect?

Kubiczek: The draft plan will provide for increased enterprise investments. Reduction of investment was not, in any case, envisaged in any of the earlier draft proposals. However, more considerable increase in investment outlays will not take place until the 3d year of the 5-year plan. For the first 2 years we will concentrate outlays on completing central investment projects of outstanding social significance. After that, the proportions and tendencies will become reversed.

Wesolowski: Thank you for the interview.

CONFERENCE HELD, AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS NOTED

LD281853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A news conference at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy has been devoted to the current tasks carried out in agriculture and processing. According to Minister Stanislaw Zieba, winter grain has been sown on 4.7 million hectares; that is, it has been sown on 97 percent of the planned area. Ninety-nine percent of potatoes has now been harvested. There are difficulties with making provisions for consumable potatoes, therefore efforts are being made to increase the exports of edible potatoes. The harvesting of beetroot has reached the 75 percent mark. The stocking of winter vegetable and potato reserves is not going too well; only 20 percent of the plan has been implemented.

BARCIKOWSKI TO ZDANIE ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE

AU241442 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 16 Oct 85, issue 20, p 14

[From the press review]

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, made the following statement in an interview given to ZDANIE, issue 9/85:

"Talks between the state and the Catholic Church are not being rushed, which is a proper thing for old institutions to do. These talks are helping us to remove various difficulties in state-church relations. Some of these difficulties are not important enough to be trumpeted all over the world. As for those relations, I think they have withstood the test of time. Looking at them from the viewpoint of history, we have to concede that, given all the ideological contradictions, no conflicts have arisen that would threaten the existence of the people and the state, although it is easy to imagine that such situations could arise. The present-day world continues to supply examples that show that theological and theocratic excesses could be dangerous. Undoubtedly it is our joint achievement. [sentence as published] The importance of this achievement can be clearly seen at dangerous times when passions reach a boiling point.

At such times everyone knows that history must not be trifled with. Things become a little worse and more difficult when the situation calms down and normalizes, because at such times, the activities of church extremists and sectarians as well as of the clerics who would very much like Poland to be in the power of clericalism become much more visible. I think that we should view all this calmly. We are not the only ones who should be worried by church sectarianism, because it is dangerous for the Catholic Church as well and because aggressive actions are bound to provoke reactions. After all, anti-clericalism is younger than clericalism and has been indirectly created by the Catholic Church, because, being conservative in many cases, the church has behaved in a way that has not met expectations. However, state-church cooperation is possible in other areas and I think that these possibilities are being explored, especially in combatting bad attitudes toward work, family, upbringing, and in eliminating addiction."

'REVANCHISTS' CONNECTED WITH FRG CATHOLIC CHURCH

LD280204 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 27 Oct 85

["'Catholic Revisionists' by PAP journalist" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 27 -- As far as the FRG's political forces at the country's supreme forum, the parliament, or in the government are concerned, no-one could ever have the slightest doubt just where the revisionist trends are most deeply rooted.

It is widely known that the loudest, most sonorous, frequent and most unequivocal statements on the issue have been aired by exponents of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

But on a closeer look , one can easily formulate yet another conclusion more precisely pinpointing the orientation to which adhere the most active advocates or revisionist, nationalistic and revanchist slogans: In the FRG, they are mainly people, politicians and officials connected with the Catholic Church. We have now been struck by that church's brutal and completely straightforward elucidation in the revisionist spirit that actually went even farther than that, as it involved an unprecedented and coarse attack at the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and the Polish bishops for their solemn celebrations of the return of the Catholic Church in Poland to lands over the rivers Nysa and Odra and the Baltic Sea, regained in the wake of World War II.

As news agencies reported from the FRG, the attack came from one of the country's Vatican-established "aspostolic visiviors" [as received] in charge of "pastoral service among the faithful from the dioceses of the German East", namely the one responsible for the "Wroclaw Archdiocese", Winfred Koenig, together with another Catholic Church dignitary inthe FRG Hubert Thienel.

[Words indistinct] sharply criticized the Polish primate for staging church celebrations marking the return to the northern and western territories thanks to the Soviet Red Army and what is more, marking it just like Poland's people's authorities.

Thus officials of the FRG church hierarchy have not only once more reaffirmed their unchanging stand on the side of the most avowed advocates of FRG revisionism, but in what seems to indicate greater self-assertiveness and determination, they decided to rebuke Catholic Church officials in Poland on an issue which to any Pole is not and cannot be a topic for discussion.

The Catholic Church in the FRG maintains a whole structure of institutions aimed to keep up the spirit of revisionism and prevent a decrease, as with passing of time resettlers from the coast get rooted in the mainland, of the circle of people prone to (?slogans) sustaining the phantasies of "return to (?German) lands in the (?East)".

The structure has always been there, but (?now) seems to be getting more active and taking on more self-confidence. Prelate Koenig, and others similar to him, feel encouragement. A leading exponent of career revisionism among the CDU Christian Democrats Herbert Hupka is just about to take the post of chairman of the board of directors of the giant radio station "Deutsche Welle," while another Christian Democratic revisionist Herbert Czaja ostentatiously shouts in the Bundestag that the German Reich exists legally within its 1937 borders. Thus the statement by Koenig, an official of the FRG Catholic Church hierarchy, must be seen as a sign of a new quality of situation: increased self-confidence on the part of exponents of the FRG revisionism.

RAKOWSKI ON NEED FOR STRONG TRADE UNIONS

AU221602 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] PAP -- In general, administrators and unions not only have to learn new regulations, they also must learn the habits of partner-like cooperation.

M.P. Rakowski spoke on this subject. Trade unions have become a real political fact in our lives, he said, but the battle for strong trade unions is not over yet. The main arena for this battle is the workplace. That is why the economic administration occupies an important role in the formation of partner-like relations. The economic administration appreciates to a large extent the importance of unions and ensures that unions are accorded their proper status. This depends on people to a great degree, on union activists just as much as on plant directors, on their level of awareness and knowledge. The deputy premier expressed recognition of the active role played by the trade union movement in the Sejm elections to representatives of the National Trade Union Accord.

The next point on the meeting agenda concerned information on the implementation of proposals made at meetings between members of the party and government leaderships, and national trade union associations and the National Trade Union Accord, which began two years ago at the "Baildon" steelworks. The committee received information on the implementation of these proposals. There were about 300 such proposals altogether and these were varied. The proposals concerned the national economy and social policy, and included working conditions, pay and the cost of living, as well as problems of union activity. Some of the proposals have been implemented and others have yet to be acted on, in view of the complexity of certain matters and difficult conditions for their implementation.

The committee acquainted itself with a report by the Commission for the Administration of Trade Union Assets, which recently completed its work after 34 months. Both fixed assets and financial resources of previous trade unions were transferred to the new trade union movement. Under the Commission's administration, the value of these assets increased by Zl.3 billion, thanks to the depositing of financial resources with the Polish National Bank and the revenue derived from the renting of buildings and facilities. The work of the commission was entirely financed by the state; the unions' funds have not even decreased in value by a single zloty. The committee cordially thanked the chairman of the commission, Piotr Karpiuk, for the great efforts which the commissions' employees had made to protect the assets made up of contributions paid by working people over many years and to ensure that they were returned to their hardworking owners.

MANESCU SPEECH TO UNGA ANNIVERSARY SESSION

AU241641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 85 p 4

[Speech by Manea Manescu, deputy president of the State Council, to UN General Assembly anniversary session in New York 21 October; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] United Nations, 21 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Within the framework of the festive debates that took place in the UN General Assembly plenum, Manea Manescu, deputy president of the State Council and special representative of the Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu, took the floor on 21 October at the jubilee session on the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations:

Empowered by the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, I have the special honor of extending his cordial greetings to you, to all participants in the jubilee session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, and through you of extending best wishes to the peoples and countries you represent for achieving their aspirations for prosperity and peace.

Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu attach great importance to this anniversary in the belief that it should be an opportunity for all member-countries to intensify efforts so that the United Nations will play a most active role in the democratic discussion and solution of the serious problems confronting the present-day world, in promoting a trend toward detente, and in establishing a climate of peace and cooperation on our planet.

This year the peoples celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II. On this occasion many conclusions were drawn so that the harsh lesson of history will not be repeated; it was stressed that it is necessary to act to safeguard and strengthen peace.

Romania believes that in order to establish trust and cooperation among all nations in the world, it would be of particular importance to achieve a general settlement of the problems not resolved in the wake of World War II. In this spirit, the time has come to proceed to withdrawing foreign troops from the territories of other countries, to act to overcome mistrust and tension between countries, and to respect the inalienable right of each nation to freely and independently follow its socioeconomic development road without any outside interference.

In the 40 years that have elapsed, the international situation has gone through profound social, economic, and political transforamtions. As a result of the national liberation struggle, scores and scores of newly independent states have appeared on the world map, countries which, by shaking off the yoke of colonialism, are playing a more and more active role in the international arena. This is also reflected in the fact that today the great family of the United Nations includes 159 states, as compared to the 51 it incorporated when it was created.

One of the greatest of peoples' achievements is, however, the fact that during this timespan they have been able to prevent the outbreak of a new world war and to safeguard peace on our planet. A positive role was played by the United Nations in resolving certain cardinal problems of the present-day world. The United Nations has discussed major aspects of the international situation, the situations of crisis, and has ensured conditions for all member-countries to have their say and to jointly seek the most judicious solutions in conformity with their basic interests and the interests of peace and international cooperation. At the same time, one must stress that in Romania's view the United Nations has not always been used to its full potential by the member-countries.

Important problems of basic interest for all peoples, for peace, and the very future of mankind were often not dealt with and discussed by the United Nations; this world forum was avoided and solutions were sought outside it.

As soon as it joined the United Nations, Romania struggled consistently and responsibily in the spirit of the UN Charter so that this organization would make an effective contribution to fulfilling the mission for which it had been created and so that it would play a very active role in the international arena, in order to achieve disarmament and to establish an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the world. Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals and initiatives in connection with problems of vital interest to the entire international community and of vital importance for the present and future of all peoples are known. Romania's activity in the United Nations is an indivisible part of its foreign policy of broad cooperation with all states in the world -- irrespective of social system -- and of its policy of supporting the national liberation struggle and the struggle for independence, disarmament, detente, and peace. Romania has acted and continues to act consistently to base its relations with all countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force and to ensure their broad assertion in the international areana, and it acts to contribute to establishing a new just, ethical, and equitable relationship in international relations. It is our firm conviction that only such a policy of strengthening each nation's independence and peace in the world, only a policy of cooperation among nations will guarantee the achievement of peoples' aspirations for a better and free life, for well-being, and happiness.

The SR of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirm, on this occasion, too, their determination to develop broad cooperation with all countries and peoples in the firm belief that by taking joint action they will be able to impose a new policy of disarmament, full equality, peace, and cooperation.

The world community is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations in the midst of a very serious international situation owing to the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Tension continues to prevail, including the danger of a new world war which, under the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions of life on our planet.

For this very reason, the basic issue of our time is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to achieve disarmament, to stop any actions aimed at militarizing outer space, and to ensure lasting peace in the world.

There is no more important problem at this point than to act, before it is too late, to halt the dangerous trend of events, to protect humanity against destruction, and to ensure the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace.

The interests of peace and cooperation must be given priority regardless of differing social systems, political and philosophic ideas, and regardless even of the existence of certain divergences between some states. On behalf of this noble ideal of humanity, states, peoples, and the United Nations are duty-bound to unite their efforts to achieve disarmament and peace -- both on earth and in space -- thus meeting the expectations of all world nations.

This particular international tension has also been reached because of the continuation of the policy of the use or threat of force, of the consolidation and division of spheres of influence, and of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Likewise, the preservation of old conflicts and the emergence of new ones in various parts of the world, economic underdevelopment and the considerable aggravation of the developing countries' situation, and the expansion of the phenomenon of economic crisis generate strain and tension.

Through his positions and considerations, Romania's president has consistently made it clear to the international community that it is necessary for the United Nations to play a more and more active role in the international arena and to increase its contribution to promoting the trend toward detente, the reduction of weapons and military expenditures, and to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and cooperation.

"We believe," President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "that an important role rests on the United Nations and other international organizations which must contribute more and more actively to ensuring the participation, on equal ground, of all peoples in international activity and in resolving the major and complex problems confronting the present-day world in the interests of detente, independence, and peace."

As a European country, Romania is deeply concerned over the particularly grave situation that has been created on our continent through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain West European countries, and the nuclear countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union.

Romania and the Romanian people have hailed the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the meeting scheduled to take place in November between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. Like other peoples, Romania expects these negotiations to yield tangible accords in the direction of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of outer space. We also believe that all countries on the European Continent and all states in the world should not wait passively for the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and the meeting between the two leaders of the two countries, but should assume greater direct responsibility and contribute actively to bringing about a halt to the nuclear arms race and to proceeding to tangible nuclear disarmament measures, to halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and withdrawing the ones in place, to stopping nuclear tests, and to giving up any actions aimed at militarizing outer space.

We hail the Soviet Union's initiatives and the measures proposed by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, on instituting a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons and the cessation of any tests with such weapons, on reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent, and halting the militarization of outer space.

Under the current conditions it is particularly important for the United Nations and other international organizations and conferences discussing disarmament matters to intensify their activity in order to agree on tangible and practical measures aimed at cutting back and eliminating nuclear weapons, other mass-destruction weapons, and all weapons.

Taking into account the importance of resolving existing conflicts in various parts of the world which aggravate the international situation, it is necessary to adopt firm measures and initiatives in the direction of halting these conflicts and of resolving problems solely by negotiations. In this spirit, the SR of Romania has proposed that the United Nations should address a solemn appeal to countries involved in military conflicts to stop fighting immediately and to proceed to resolving their problems by negotiations; it has proposed that the UN countries should adopt a solemn pledge to observe the obligation to refrain from the use or threat of force and from interference -- in any form -- in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president, noted that the endorsment of such an appeal and solemn pledge now, when the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations is being celebrated, will demonstrate the determination of all people to observe the UN Charter. This would make a contribution of particular importance to improving international relations, developing trust among nations, and achieving disarmament and peace.

Within the context of the complex and contradictory international situation, manifestations of the international economic crisis are developing in various forms and are reflected, to a greater or lesser extent, in every country of the world, but mostly in developing countries. The situation of these countries has worsened as a result of increasing foreign debts, excessively high interest rates, protectionist and discriminatory measures taken in foreign trade, and the monetary-financial policy.

As is well known, Romania, itself a developing country, presented a number of proposals for overall solutions to the problem of underdevelopment, including the developing countries' foreign debts. Taking into consideration the current situation and the need to involve the United Nations more directly in the problems of the international economy in eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a New International Economic Order, Romania believes that it is necessary to organize an international conference, under the United Nations aegis, with a view to achieving an appropriate agreement between developing and developed countries.

Particular attention must be attached to the young generation in establishing a world of peace and international cooperation. In this respect, we highly appreciate the proclamation -- by the United Nations -- of the International Youth Year, under the motto "Participation, development, peace" and we express our belief that the upcoming UN International Conference for the International Youth Year, to be held during the current UN General Assembly, will be an important event in uniting youth everywhere to defend and assert the fundamental right to live and develop in peace and full security.

The 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations is a special opportunity to stress the objective need for the United Nations to reflect honestly upon the present international realities and to be, indeed, a forum of the entire international community, which ensures the participation of all countries, particularly of small and medium-sized, developing, and nonaligned countries, in resolving all international problems. In this resepct, it is obvious that it is necessary to continuously improve the activity of the United Nations and of the other international bodies and to democratize and increase the efficiency of the activity of the international forum of the nations.

Romania believes that everything possible should be done to increase the role and contribution of the United Nations in solving the current internatonal problems and to strengthen its capability for action in keeping with the people's demand for peace and security. The United Nations must be a decisive factor in establishing new relations in the international situation and in creating conditions for building a better and more just world on our planet.

The President of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu, calls upon all heads of state and government of the UN member-countries to unite their efforts, to bar the path of a world war and nuclear catastrophe, and to collaborate actively in the interest of the cooperation, peace, freedom, and independence of all nations.

On the occasion of this jubilee session Romania is again reasserting its complete attachment to the United Nations, to the goals and principles of the Charter adopted forty years ago, and is reasserting its solemn pledge to further act for the triumph of reason and peace throughout the world. We firmly believe that, acting in complete unity, the countries, peoples, and the United Nations have the necessary strength to establish a new course in the international situation, peace, disarmament, and a road to cooperation among all the nations throughout the world.

ADVANTAGES OF DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL DISCUSSED

AU252204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/10/1985 -- The advantages and facilities offered by the Danube-Black Sea Canal made by Romania, proved by the exploitation of this remarkable waterway for more than one year, have been pointed out during a press conference held at TIB-85 [International Bucharest Fair] on October 25. Romanian journalists, foreign press correspondents accredited in Romania and many representatives of the foreign companies participate in the current edition of the fair were present.

The fact was highlighted, among other things, that through the inauguration of the exploitation of the Danube-Black Sea Canal new opportunities have been created for the countries. The canal is of particular economic importance for Romania considering the fact that many of its chemical and metallurgical combines as well as other enterprises are placed along the Danube, so that the raw materials required by these industrial units come cheaper on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and in the opposite direction, their products may be transported to the Constanta port in order to be loaded on the large vessels.

The experience gained over the short period of time since the beginning of exploitation of the Danube-Black Sea Canal -- participants in the press conference stressed -- proves that the new waterway has been contributing to a development of the mutually-advantageous economic relations between the European and other states. It makes the route to the Black Sea shorter by 400 kms and can be traversed by trains of ships consisting of six barges and a tugboat, with an 1,900 ton capacity. The use of the canal built by Romania on its territory virtually benefits not only the Romanian economy but also the economies of other countries, helping the world exchanges in which Romania is participating more and more intensely.

The inauguration of the canal helped linking directly the large maritime ships (over 100,000 tons) to the river-going ones, this being a particularly important advantage for all the Danubian countries and their partners in other zones, stressed the participants in the conference.

Another advantage offered by the canal is that goods made in central Europe can be shipped directly to beneficiaries, with no transshipment, in the lash [as received] system. The first line to use this system in the Constanta port at present is the U.S. "Prudential". The barges operating in central Europe go to the Constanta port and are loaded, full of cargo, on high-tonnage ships. Avoiding transshipment is very important for many types of goods. Important transport operations have been carried out on the canal for Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary. Romania is in a position to further offer such services, under negotiable terms that are convenient when compared to other European routes, was announced at the press conference.

Also following the commissioning of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, recently a regular line has been set up in collaboration with Turkish companies, using role-on-roll-off (ro-ro) ships, this opening a series of opportunities for the circulation of goods, particularly on routes linking the European countries to the Middle East ones. This is a regular daily line between the ports of Constanta and Istanbul.

Prompted by the experience gained with the 1978 setting up of the free port on Sulina, Romania plans to open a free zone in the southern part of the Constanta port, named "The Constanta-Sud Free Zone", next year. Storage, selection, handling and conditioning of goods, packing, trade, financial, transit operations, distribution from Europe towards the overseas countries and the other way round will proceed there. The zone is meant to contribute to developing the trade between the countries in central Europe and the overseas countries.

Romania plans to develop the Constanta Sud port, this leading to a rise in the annual capacity of the Constanta port -- from the current 55 to 60 million tons to some 150 to 200 million tons of goods at the final stage. Thus the Constanta port (the old one is being completed with the new one) will be able to host ships of capacities going up to 150,000 to 200,000 tons, whose loads can be transshipped directly to barges.

Plans also include the construction of stores apt to shelter, at a first stage, four to six million tons of minerals.

BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR CLOSES 27 OCT

AU271826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1985 -- After nine days of intensive activity (October 19-27) the eleventh edition of the Bucharest International Fair [TIB], an important annual economic and commercial manifestation with a general character closed on Sunday [27 October] in the evening.

The representative participation of Romania and of the foreign countries and firms, numerous promotional manifestations (experts' meetings, technical conferences and symposia, films, presentations of products, etc), the large number of callers (over half a million) but especially the rich activity of contacts and negotiations among the thousands of experts and representatives of business circles from tens of countries of the world made of the 1985 edition of the TIB a prestigious economic event and its results account for an important contribution to the expansion and deepening of the commercial exchanges and of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Important commercial contracts, both on exports and imports, were signed on the fair days.

DASCALESCU SENDS CABLE TO IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU251056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the sR of Romania sent a cable to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his reinvestiture in this function, in which he extends warm greetings and wishes for health, personal happiness, and success in Musavi's activity. Likewise, the belief is expressed in the cable that the further development of an ever closer cooperation between the two governments will continue to contribute to strengthening cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MESSAGE TO VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU281831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Caracas AGERPRES 28/10/1985 -- Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, representative of RCP to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, conveyed a warm comradely salute to the delegates at the congress, to all Venezuelan Communists, from the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Stress is laid in the message on the fine relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity which were established and keep developing between the two parties and the RCP's resolve is expressed to further work to expand and intensify the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Venezuela, with the other political and democratic forces in that country, in the inerests of further developing the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Venezuelan peoples, of promoting the cause of peace and socio-economic progress of all peoples.

Referring to aspects of the international life, it was stressed that the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu -- who had pointed out that the fundamental issue of our days is the achievement of disarmament and the removal of the nuclear danger which threatens mankind's destiny -- recently renewed the appeal addressed to all political decision-makers, to peoples all over the world to rally their efforts and work to stop the dangerous course towards a nuclear catastrophe.

It was also stressed that the RCP and Romanian state were and worked resolutely for the cessation of military conflicts and the settlement of all litigious issues among states by political means, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, in keeping with general requirements for progress in all countries, in the developing ones in particular.

Starting from the decisive role of the progressive, democratic forces, of all peoples in securing a world of peace, a better and more just world, the RCP will steadily campaign in the future as well for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with the other democratic forces everywhere, the message shows.

The RCP representative to the congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela met with Senator Gonzalo Barrios, president of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela. During the talk they stressed the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples and affirmed the mutual wish to intensify the bilateral exchanges in the mutUal interest, to the benefit of consolidating the Romanian-Venezuelan collaboration in the international policy and in defending peace and averting a new world war, in building a climate of detente and collaboration in the world.

SFRY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD281640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session, presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani. The Presidency examined its immediate tasks involving approving and passing economic and development policy measures for the coming year and the coming 5-year period.

Proceeding from an assessment that the key causes of disruption in the economy have not yet been eliminated and some essential tasks regarding economic and development policy have not been realized, the SFRY Presidency drew attention to the responsibility of all social, political, and economic sectors in the country -- from the federation and the republics and provinces to the organizations of associated labor -- which should apply all planning documents and measures of economic and development policy to establish concrete measures for the speedier and more successful implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the halting of unfavorable economic trends. We must not further exacerbate the economic crisis by allowing inconsistencies in the realization of the economic stabilization policy, superficial attitudes toward actions and measures taken, or slowness and inefficiency in agreement-seeking and consultations about open issues.

The Presidency laid particular stress on the need to touch on all subjects in passing the measures of economic policy, planning documents, and systemic solutions. To this end we must join together all the creative forces of society, scientific institutions, and scientific and expert workers able to contribute toward efforts to successfully carry out all tasks. The Presidency also pointed to the indispensable need for more efficient and responsible work, in order to carry out speedier coordination of views on these issues in the SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of the republics and provinces. This can be achieved by full mobilization and involvement of all state and political organs in the republics and provinces and the federation, including the SFRY Presidency and the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The federal secretary for national defense briefed the Presidency on recent hostile excesses against the cadets of the naval secondary college in Split. On this matter the Presidency warned that nationalist excesses, which are often disguised as hooliganism on the part of some young people, are on the increase, and that this imposes increased responsibility on all sociopolitical factors and state organs.

In this connection the Presidency agreed to the measures taken by the sociopolitical and state organs of Split and the Socialist Republic of Croatia, stressing that every passive, insufficiently active, or untimely reaction to such hostile excesses could have very serious consequences. The Presidency, therefore, drew attention to the necessity of taking vigorous political and legal measures against the instigators of and participants in these nationalist excesses directed against members of the armed forces.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DELEGATES DISCUSS ISSUES

LD290431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- During the first 2 hours of today's Federal Chamber session the delegates heard replies to questions asked during the previous session. As many as 14 delegates asked new questions.

Answering Dusan Pekic's question, Federal Secretary of Finance Vlado Klemencic said that during the first 9 months of this year the Yugoslav National Bank sold foreign banks $9.9 million worth of dinar banknotes at the official rate of exchange, as much as during the preceding years. This sale is based on the powers implicit in the law of the Yugoslav National Bank, and its total amount is equal to 0.7 percent of the planned foreign currency inflow from foreign tourism; the dinar equivalent is about 2.7 billion dinars. According to Klemencic this foreign currency is used for interventions on the foreign currency market or for the purchase of goods required to supply tourist areas, and to provide supplies for the local population.

Appropriate federal organs, stressed Klemencic, have prepared a report on preventing impermissible purchase and sale of foreign currency between our citizens and citizens from abroad, and have proposed changes in some regulations. The report will be submitted to the assembly the moment the Federal Executive Council has approved it. The Federal Executive Council has also prepared a proposal to encourage foreign currency saving on the part of our citizens, said Klemencic.

Vanco Nikolovski asked the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs to say what its views are on whether there is a link between successive large-scale fires in the country and frequent nationalistic incidents at football and other matches. He asked how the secretariat operates and how it intends to discover the organizers, not just the people who actually participated, who are often carried away by football passion or for some other reason. I am asking the question, explained Nikolovski, so that we will not be surprised by a new "Kosovo," in an area much larger than Kosovo.

Zarija Martinovic expressed his "delegate concern" because of "most serious ideological deviations and manifestations of enemy content and substance up to and including nationalism and chauvinism" in virtually all the areas of life. Martinovic enumerated manifestations in all the areas of life which he as a delegate and as a man, as he stressed, cannot look at and tolerate. He said that the Federal Executive Council and all appropriate organs should prepare a thorough analysis of all forms of deviation aimed at destroying Yugoslavia, so that a delegate discussion could be held on measures being taken to circumvent that. Delegates Dusan Pekic, Duscia Zoric and others supported this demand.

Pakic also asked that appropriate organs establish how many senior employees and officials in the federal organs and organizations have two entitlements to a permanent use of socially owned apartments in Belgrade or in the republic or province from which they come. Some of these officials, he said, even have private houses built using the most favorable credit conditions which had been earmarked for those who have no apartment at all.

Dragan Rodic asked the Federal Executive Council to provide an in-depth report on the attack on the cadets of the Naval Academy in Split, stressing that the public had interpreted this as a counterrevolutionary act about which the Federal Chamber ought to have been informed in greater detail.

Batric Jovanovic asked the Federal Executive Council for a report on the percentage of the population in the republics and the provinces and throughout the country, who because of "the terrifying and rampant price increases" are becoming increasingly poor; what the percentage of the people existing on the poverty line is; what percentage of people are becoming richer and richer and what is the number of those whose standard of living is stagnating.

Dusica Zoric has asked for written replies to the following questions: What was the accumulative capability of associated labor in quarterly intervals since 1974; what are the effects of the measures to ease the burden on the economy and what are the effects of legal and contracted commitments of the economy and their impact on the position of the workers in associated labor.

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU152157 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The members of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia have discussed Yugoslavia's relations with its neighboring countries. The intensified activities of our country in cooperation with its neighbors were pointed out at this gathering. This is corroborated by many meetings in the past, as well as in the coming period: By the end of the year, contacts at a high or the highest level are planned with most of our neighbors.

On the whole, the relations with our neighbors have been assessed positively. Cooperation with Italy, Hungary, Austria, Greece, and Romania is leading the way. Some unresolved questions exist in relations with these countries, and they are discussed for the purpose of advancing cooperation.

Relations with Bulgaria continue to be burdened by greater Bulgarian policy, which includes territorial pretensions along with the negation of the separate identity [samobitnost] of the Macedonian people and the lack of recognition of the existence of a Macedonian minority in Bulgaria. Bulgaria continues its double policy in relations with Yugoslavia. This is shown well by the period following Milka Planinc's visit to that country. In the past year, despite Bulgaria's expressed wishes for cooperation combined with respect for the generally known principles, the list of anti-Yugoslav attacks is much longer than the list of what has been agreed upon in Sofia which would favor good-neighborly cooperation.

Let us not cite the large number of examples. It is enough to say that further in this newcast we will have to inform you about a new series of anti-Yugoslav books which are being printed in Bulgaria, apparently in accordance with a fixed state program.

There are no essential changes in Yugoslav-Albanian relations. Albania also continues with its double standard in the development of relations with Yugoslavia. While Albanian leaders declare themselves to be in favor of good-neighborly relations, knocking at an open door, as regards Yugoslavia, they close that door to themselves by openly interfering in the internal affairs of our country.

DIZDAREVIC COMMENTS ON UN JUBILEE PROCEEDINGS

LD290244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has made a positive assessment of the results of the formal session of the UN General Assembly dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of that organization. He expressed the view that the session had contributed to the establishment of a more favorable climate in international relations.

Taking part in the Novi Sad television "Meridijani" broadcast, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that never before had so many heads of states and governments gathered together in the world organization.

Many bilateral meetings took place even between representatives of the countries whose contacts are normally rare or of countries that are even in a sort of conflict.

In making an appraisal of the general debate, the federal secretary of foreign affairs said that both the debate and the formal session were permeated by a favorable atmosphere and a constructive spirit, and that the confrontations were fewer in number than on other occasions. The hope for a relaxation of international tension came very strongly to the fore. Also predominating was the interest in and the demand for the return to the policy of detente, for negotiations, for the solution of many international problems weighing heavily on the present-day world, for greater cooperation and better understanding, and for eliminating the negotiation delays which are the result of bloc confrontation. Exceptional attention was also paid to international economic relations and to the problem of indebtedness. [passage indistinct]

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that in the debate there had also been notes of discord and individual attempts to ideologize international problems. We live in a world of differences, added Dizdarevic, which must be taken note of because this is a condition for cooperation and for forward movement.

He stressed that at the formal observance of the UN 40th anniversary the revival of the dialogue between the two superpowers was welcomed. The demand was expressed that the United States and the USSR should fulfill the expectations as far as the negotiations and the halt of the arms race are concerned, said Dizdarevic, recalling the latest Soviet proposals in that direction. According to him, expectations were expressed in the United Nations that the two superpowers will not approach world problems only from the point of view of their own relations and interests, but from that of the interest of the entire international community, keeping in mind the respect for the rights of all countries independently to decide about their internal development and international position.

As far as the activity of nonaligned countries is concerned, the federal secretary made the assessment that at the formal observance of the UN 40th anniversary the principles, objectives and orientations of the nonaligned countries had been forcefully expressed. Their interest and involvement was expressed in the direction of a more positive development in world relations, especially in the efforts to preserve peace, for disarmament and development. The principles, objectives and political stands for which the movement of nonaligned countries is involved are gaining momentum within the context of overall international relations, said Raif Dizdarevic.

WORLD SOCIALISM ROUNDTABLE DEBATES STALINISM

LD252337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2032 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cavtat, October 24 (TANJUG) -- The view advanced by Yugoslav Marxist Predrag Vranicki that the state socialism in the Soviet Union in the thirties, known as Stalinism, was "In practice a bureaucratic counter-revolution", since bureaucratic and statist forces were on the rise, has sparked the first "non-scientific" arguments at this year's round table "Socialism in the World" in the Yugoslav town Cavtat.

At the round table discussion last night, Soviet theoretician Ivan Frolov, qualified Vranicki's position as "Direct anti-Sovietism," and was upheld in this, although in a somewhat different fashion, by Aleksandar Kurmalov of Moscow, Fred Otto Wulf and Hari Nick of Berlin, Milan Matous of Prague, Jerzy Pavlovic of Warsaw, and Parmanand S. Madan of New Delhi.

The main point of the Yugoslav theoretician's thesis was that state socialism has not answered the main task of establishing the authority of the working class. In his opinion, this is a major historical experience which calls for "a very critical attitude towards what has been and what lies ahead".

Vranicki feels that, at the threshold of the 21st century, answers must be given to the questions how are statist structures, i.e. state socialism, to be overcome, and how is social life to be democratized, this being a prerequisite of developed socialism.

A virtually identical qualification of Stalinism as Vranicki's was presented a day earlier by Greek socialist Alexios Mitropoulos, but it elicited no reactions.

In the polemic sparked by Vranicki's views, Monty Johnstone of Great Britain insisted that they could in no event be termed anti-Soviet, and said that he was surprised that Vranicki's criticis made no note of the fact that he had also spoken about the condemnation of the mass reprisals by the 20th Soviet party congress. Johnstone said that to turn a deaf ear to this fact meant to close one's eyes to what the congress had conceded, doing a great service to the Soviet Union, as he said.

Hirosi Kikunami of the Japan Communist Party said that the approach taken by the Soviet participants, who consider disagreement with their own views as anti-Sovietism, obstructs any discussion. Pablo Gonzales Casanova of Mexico also called for a critical consideration, as did Pio Marconi of Rome, underscoring that the idea of equality in dialogue was "an instrument of encompassing socialist experience".

KOSOVO SAWP CONCERNED OVER PROTESTANT SECTS

LD251731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pristina, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- In addition to the the Greek Orthodox, Islamic, and Catholic religious communities, the so-called Protestant religious communities have lately become more active in Kosovo. The Socialist Alliance knows very little about their work activity and doctrine, since the majority of them have not been registered and operate either semi-legally or totally illegally. It has become quite evident that these sects, such as the Christian Seventh-Day Adventist religious community, Baptists, the community of Islamic Dervishes [as received], Jehovah's Witnesses and Christ's Pentecostal Church are making efforts to increase their membership, primarily among young people. They are using every means available to politicize their meetings and religious rites, which are usually held in private apartments.

As was noted at today's session of the Coordinating Committee for Religious Issues of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, most prominent in this activity is the "Sons of Jehovah" sect, which in a very aggressive way distributes its propaganda literature and imposes its religion on young people by organizing various meetings and sports activities. It avoids any cooperation with social (?organizations) and does not allow its members to read any other literature or to enter into mixed marriages.

It was decided at the session that concrete measures must be taken in relation to the haphazard emergence of various sects. Above all, their activity must be restricted within the legal framework, while both the Socialist Alliance and the LC must make efforts to expose their antisocialist and anti self-management ideas.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF UNITY

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[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The concept of Yugoslav federalism is not being threatened. On the contrary, it has been confirmed in practice, regardless of complex circumstances in the economy, counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian irredentists, the preoccupation with the problem of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province, counter-revolutionary activity of nationalists in other areas, and increased oppositional activity.

This assessment was made at today's plenum of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, which was devoted to the realization of the constitutional conception of the Yugoslav federation. It was remarked that calmness and sensibility should be brought to the League of Communists, while the functioning of the federation, and even more its own practice of the wide range of responsibilities of the republics and provinces in this, should be criticized boldly without any prejudice.

Stating that realistic opportunities for monitoring various unacceptable alternatives now exist, Bosko Krunic, member of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, says that the strengthening of etatism and weakening of the material basis of associated labor and self-management over a period of several years is becoming a particularly fertile ground for expressions of national liberalism, which relies on the so-called historical and national rights, and cries over the exploitation of its nation, the lack of freedomes and democracy, with panicky warnings of Stalinsim.

In the League of Communists, we should first clear up how we view certain questions of our development, our constitutional organization, and the organization of the federation. We cannot go on with the situation in which we complain about both of those who attack and those who defend the concept of the federation. Everybody should work on eliminating this confusion, primarily the LCY Central Committee, Krunic believes.

The first participant in a discussion at the plenum of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, Istvan Rajcan, pointed out that a discussion on relations within the federation had emphatically underlined the questions of national sovereignty and the perplexity in connection with who is the proponent of this sovereignty.

According to Rajcan, in order to achieve stability in relations of national equality it is essential to fight in a timely manner and determinedly against any form of nationalistic assault. He added that this had been shown by the latest clericalist and nationalistic provocation from the positions of Hungarian nationalism in Becej.

According to Slavko Veselinov, one of the most significant questions is to realize democratic centralism in the Serbian LC. Veselinov drew attention to the fact that one of the questions, which otherwise was not accepted in the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium or party congresses, was now being raised again: the question of the Serbian LC as a united organization. By united political organizaiton, what is implied is its sovereignty; this means an organization having a program which it struggles for and a statute by which it regulates its internal relations. In our conditions of organization it could only be the LCY, Veselinov says.

Rudi Sova, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, stressed that difficulties in the production of food threatened in many ways the interests of the whole country, so that on the inititive of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina a discussion and adoption of attitudes on this issue had been started in the SFRY Assembly.

According to Dr Fira [not further identified] any state intervention should be temporary, because otherwise it would lead to the politization of relations and would relegate socioeconomic development to secondary importance.

Branimir Brkljac stressed that in conditions of a narrowed material basis for speedier employment, and at a time when a section of youth is outside associated labor and the system of decisionmaking, it is not surprising that young people are becoming a fertile ground for placing ideas alien to the policy of the LCY.

Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, stressed at the end of the plenum that it was of particular significance to ensure unity in ideology and actions of the LCY in the struggle against all forms of nationalism, which undermines national equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, and violates the cohesion and unity of Yugoslavia. He added that in this respect the proposed positions of the LCY Central Committee constitute a realistic basis, and directed the League of Communist and other organized forces toward decisive political action.

Stojsic stressed that one of the main tasks of the League of Communists is to conduct a decisive and permanent struggle against etatism in all areas, since this is the essential prerequisite for strengthening the self-managing unity of Yugoslavia and other sociopolitical communities. The Vojvodina LC supports every change in the political system which would contribute to realizing the essence of the constitutional concept of the federation, further deepening of brotherhood and strengthening of unity and cohesion of Yugoslavia on the basis of socialist self-management.

The Vojvodina LC is also aware of its responsibility for the realization of the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia as a complex state and self-managing community, of which the Socialist Autonomous Kosovo Provinces and Vojvodina form a part, and which are at the same time constituent elements of the federation. The realization of constitutional relations in the SR of Serbia is of essential significance for both the overall concept of the Yugoslav federation and the stability of society as a whole.

We believe that these attitudes of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee are clear and that there is no need to start again a discussion on their meaning and significance. Therefore, we have immediately embarked on a concrete formulation and realization of these attitudes, Stojsic said.

APOSTOLSKI ON MACEDONIAN MINORITY IN ALBANIA

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[Excerpts] Prilep, 11 Oct -- The main celebrations of the Uprising Day of the SR of Macedonia were held today in Prilep, and there was a mass people's rally attended by over 25,000 citizens of Prilep and the neighboring communes.

The great people's rally was addressed by Vanco Apostolski, President of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia. Vanco Apostolski spoke about the need to advance cooperation in the Balkans.

Within the international norms, we have always respected the normal interest of the neighboring countries for the nationalities that live in our country, particularly since we believe that a free expression of their national origins constitutes a great achievement in democratic relations and the development of our self-managing socialist community. However, we cannot allow anybody to adopt a paternalistic attitude toward them and to interfere in our internal affairs.

Who in Fact Is Endangered

At the same time, we justly stress our interest in the position of the Macedonian minority in Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece, and in the right that they may express their Macedonian national origins which is of essential significance for the development and promotion of cooperation in the Balkans. We are deeply convinced that the Macedonian national minority, as a compact ethnic body, should be ensured national and democratic equality with the people with whom the minority lives.

We point this out, Apostolski said, because of the fact that, for instance, while Tirana constantly alleges that the Albanian nationality is "endangered" in Yugoslavia and in Macedonia is prevented from freely expressing its national peculiarities and Tirana is prevented from having direct contacts with it, the Macedonian national minority in Albania has at the same time been reduced to only a few villages with a very limited right of schooling in the Macedonian language and subjected to strong pressures for assimiliation. We believe that the Macedonian national minority and the Macedonians in Albania should obtain all the national rights, because this is in the interests of the development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations. In Bulgaria, as is known, even the very existence of the Macedonian nation is disputed, and in Greece the existence of the Macedonian national minority is disputed.

Speaking about events in our country, Apostolski pointed out among other things that a constant returning to the origins of the revolution is of extraordinary importance as a signpost for the present and the coming generations. From the very first day our revolution was distinguished by not recognizing set patterns and stereotypes. This should be borne in mind now when most varied solutions are being offered to our country, from bureaucratic-statistic to anarcholiberal ones. In this context, nationalism in our conditions manifests itself merely as a front for bureaucratic-statist and counterrevolutionary tendencies.

We cannot allow anybody to play with the precious achievements won in the national liberation war or to endanger freedom, brotherhood, and unity. We must resolutely square accounts with all those who strive to endanger the self-managing socialist development of our country and oppose nationalism in all its aspects, fighting constantly and everywhere for Tito's slogan of brotherhood and unity and constantly advancing equality, Vanco Apostolski said.